MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

Response to Muskie Letter--Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i chose a dramatic and emotional occasion on which to fulfill an earlier promise to release to the Iranian public the contents of a letter he had received from Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. During a speech braodcast by Tehran radio, Raja'i read the letter to a gathering held at Behesht-e Zahra cemetary in Tehran on 8 September to commemorate the second anniversary of the Black Friday massacre. Pausing at the part of the letter that mentioned "existing problems" between the United States and Iran, Raja'i said that among such "problems" is U.S. support for the Iraqi regime, which is "riddling" Iranians with bullets. After reading another portion of the letter concerning the hostages, Raja'i said that if the United States engaged in the "six stages of repentance" as defined by Imam 'Ali, "we would be prepared to hold discussions with you." Regarding the secretary of state's statement that the United States is "willing to act fairly" and review each problem between the two countries on the basis of "equality and mutual respect," Raja'i declared that it is a "great mistake" for the Americans to "wish to be equals" as if "whatever they had done in the past is nothing." After finishing the letter the prime minister stated: "We do not compromise or make deals." He added that as long as Iranian students in the United States and in its "puppet countries" are subjected to "barbaric tortures" and the U.S. Government continues to freeze Iran's assets and block the return of the shah's wealth, the United States cannot speak of "fair judgment" and understanding of Iran's revolution. Finally, Raja'i declared that as long as the U.S. Government refuses to "confess" to its "crimes" and to promise not to repeat them, Iran's relations with the United States "will continue to be hostile."

Reaction to Bani-Sadr Speech--Fundamentalist leaders have reacted strongly to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's assertion in his 8 September Black Friday speech that a "minority group has extended its control over everything" and "wishes to control the government," to his remarks implying that this group is operating in a fashion characteristic of ruling minorities in "polytheistic and blasphemous" societies and to his criticism of even those Cabinet ministers whom he endorsed. In a speech in the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said that "if the president wishes to say anything he wants at any time about ministers in my Cabinet, we will never sit at the same table together."

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an interview with a Tehran radio correspondent, accused Bani-Sadr of reducing himself to the "status of the leader of a group opposing the government" and said that it would have been better had the president specified which "minority" he was referring to rather than throw "people's minds into confusion." Rafsanjani said that instead of insulting the Cabinet, the president should support it and "enhance its status." He took particular exception to Bani-Sadr's invitation to his opponents to come to the presidential palace to express their opposition, calling this policy a "calamity" and "contrary to the imam's orders." He also accused Bani-Sadr of insensitivity to the health of the imam, who is "hurt by such arguments" and whose condition could worsen by having to listen to "such talk." Rafsanjani also said that "just as he expresses horror at the government of those who follow ideology, we are frightened of the government of the liberals," and he added that Iranians could not "tolerate a liberal person governing in our country."

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, in an interview carried by Tehran radio, said that for Bani-Sadr to say that some people oppose his line is nonsense, as he should have no policy other than that laid down by the imam, the Majlis and the Council of Guardians. Beheshti said Bani-Sadr should have not hold the view that everything must be done according to the wishes of the president, because this is dangerous thinking that would mean that the Majlis and other governmental organs are tools in the president's hands.

Approval of Raja'i Government--According to Tehran radio, the Majlis gave an overwhelming "vote of confidence" to the Raja'i government, thus approving the 14 ministers so far endorsed by President Bani-Sadr and submitted to the Majlis by the prime minister.

UK Withdrawal of Diplomats--There has been no monitored official reac tion to the decision the United Kingdom to withdraw its remaining four diplomats in Tehran to avoid a possible invasion of its embassy and seizure of its diplomats in reaction to its upcoming deportation of Iranian students involved in the 4 August demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy. Tehran radio, however, called the British move a "ridiculous game" that will not prevent Iran from dealing a "heavy blow to British ruling circles." The radio said the Iranian nation, "without giving the British Embassy half a glance," will carry out an "extensive search" for British "spies" who are undoubtedly operating in other parts of the country.

Israel, Egypt

In a meeting with political correspondents, reported by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that he had received a "pledge" from President Anwar as-Sadat that there will be a "real normalization" between Israel and Egypt and that "instructions" will be issued "not to interfere" in trade and tourist contacts between the two states. Begin again stressed that he had made "no gestures" to Egypt in order to revive the autonomy talks and that there is "no foundation" to any "impressions" presidential envoy Sol Linowitz may have that he has "backed off" his decision to move his office to east Jerusalem. He did say, however, that in response to a request from U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis he would be willing to release Arab and Jewish detainees if it were not detrimental to the security of the state and that he would bring this question up with the ministerial committee on defense.

According to IDF Radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in a statement before his departure for Cairo, said that during his visit "special emphasis" will be placed on normalization of Israeli-Egyptian relations but that the question of the resumption of the autonomy talks might also be raised. He reiterated that Israel "insisted" that the autonomy talks be resumed before the holding of any tripartite summit. Cairo radio reported that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali found his talks with Shamir "constructive and useful," but it gave no indication as to whether the autonomy issue was discussed. However, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in an interview given to the Kuwaiti AL-QABAS reported by KUNA, said Egypt "links any progress in the normalization of bilateral relations with Israel with the achievement of progress in the autonomy negotiations." According to Cairo radio, a joint statement will be issued at the end of Shamir's talks in Cairo.

Syria-Libya Unification

Syria and Libya have issued a "declaration" and a "decision on the declaration" setting forth the guidelines for the unification of the two countries. The declaration announced the formation of a "single state" and set out the basic policies of a state that will be a base for the Arab revolutionary movement and a "tool" for confronting the "Zionist presence" in the Arab homeland and for liberating Palestine. It declared that the new state will be a "nucleus" for "all-out" Arab unity and is open to any Arab state that wishes to incorporate with it. The document also avowed that the new state will build socialism and be part of the world's national liberation movement.

The decision declared that the unified state will be one in which authority is vested in the people. It will exercise "full sovereignty" over the "two Arab countries" and will have a "single identity" on the international level. One "revolutionary command" will be formed out of the commands currently existing in each country, and the new state will have a "general national congress" and "one executive power."

No details were given as to the hierarchy of or personalities involved in the governing organs established by this decision. Nor was the question of a single capital for this state addressed. These details will presumably be discussed at a meeting of the unitary revolutionary command, which, according to the decision, will take place no later than 10 October. President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus on 10 September prior to the release of the unification documents.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL ADDRESSES KABUL MEETING OF INTELLECTUALS

LD092055 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, PDPA general secretary, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, at 7 September meeting of representatives of groups of intellectuals at Kabul's Salam Khanah Hall--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], yesterday participated in a grand meeting of representatives of different groups of intellectuals, including teachers, lecturers, engineers, doctors, writers, poets, journalists, singers and other artists in Salam Khanah Hall and delivered a detailed speech.

With the arrival of Babrak Karmal at Salam Khanah Hall, the audience stood up and welcomed him with expressions of passionate feeling and continuous applause. At the beginning of the meeting a few verses from the holy Koran were recited by Qari Fakher. Then Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium, gave and explanation concerning the organization of work of his gathering, and the meeting of Kabul city intellectuals opened with the playing of the DRA national anthem. Subsequently, Babrak Karmal delivered a comprehensive and scientific speech concerning the duty of intellectuals--that is, sincere service to the people. Now you will hear it.

[Begin recording] Dear friends, comrades, representatives of the national, patriotic and progressive intellectuals of the country: [applause]

The PDPA Central Committee, Revolution Council and the DRA Government, together with the Kabul city party committee, decided to convene the grand meeting of intellectuals in this critical and most responsible phase of the history of the noble and toiling people of the country and while they are in the first year of the successes of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution. Our beloved homeland, with the removal of great difficulties, as a result of the invincible determination of our people, steadily and firmly--whether we like it or not--is striving towards social and economic progress, the path which they have chosen. [applause] It is definitely moving ahead because the law of evolution and development of time and history are on the side of the people of our country. [applause]

The persecuted masses of people of our country, under the leadership of their [word indistinct], that is, the PDPA, are resolutely struggling for the purpose of realizing its noble and human goals which have been mentioned in the DRA Basic Principles and other theses of the Central Committee on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Sawr Revolution. Our revolution is the natural and logical outcome of decades of continuous struggle by the toiling masses of Afghanistan. This is classified as paramount. This was a struggle of all the freedom-loving, patriotic constitutionalists and all national and democratic forces of Afghanistan for the purpose of true social freedom, for the purpose of national independence and democracy and freedom from the yoke of tyrants and exploiters--the tyranny of feudalism, colonialism and backwardness.

Esteemed intellectuals, one great misunderstanding, in this historic meeting before you, will not only be removed but will be rejected. It is a mistake if we claim that it has been, is and will be solely the PDPA which can or will be able to liberate the people of the country from the brutal and atrocious blood-stained claws of feudalism and the enemies. In fact, the basic power remains with the masses of the people of the country, especially the power of all the revolutionary and patriotic in intellectuals who have the great historical duty of guiding and leading the masses.

A party by itself, no matter how strong it might be, is no more than a small drop in the great ocean of people. But it is the law of revolution that the party of the working class and all toilers of the country have the historical mission of leading the broad national fatherland front and the people on the path of the liberating national and social revolution. [applause]

The revolutionary change which began in the April 1978 Sawr [Revolution] was and is national and democratic and antifeudal and anti-imperial in character and capacity. [applause] The fact that the hands of a few traitors--lackeys of the espionage organization of U.S. imperialism--temporarily caused it to deviate from its principled path and basically wanted to eliminate our country's economy, cannot constitute a reason and proof and cannot occasion the smallest doubt and hesitation about the character of the Sawr Revolution as being the true national and democratic revolution of the people of Afghanistan. [applause]

The basic ideals of the revolution of our people have been scientifically and comprehensively reflected in the documents of our party. In the emblem of the DRA an open book has been drawn. This book is the clear manifestation of one of the basic duties of the Sawr Revolution, which opens the way of knowledge and education; the path of scientific progress, art and technology; the path of the speediest removal of this cultural backwardness--this inheritance from previous regimes--from our toiling and persecuted people. [applause]

At the third plenum of the Central Committee, which was held a few days ago, the situation in the country was analyzed and considered very carefully and from every viewpoint. And, the results of activities of the first 6 months since the beginning of the second stage of the Sawr Revolution were closely studied. The plenum pointed out that with each passing day the broad masses of people are participating actively, with awareness and voluntarily in the construction of a new life and in the courageous defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution. Clear examples of this active participation and resolute support from the revolutionary policy of our party and government have been the teachers congress, medical workers congress and the conference of ulema and religious leaders, as well as those of other party and social organizations and the strata of the people in the country.

Dear friends and comrades, with complete assurance we declare that all progressive humanity praise the courage and heroism of the best sons of the people of Afghanistan in their steadfastness and determination for the purpose of making progress blossom in the country. [applause] Of course, it is obvious that our revolution and successes are contrary to the desires and wishes of the imperialist and internal counterrevolutionary forces. It is not by accident that counterrevolutionary bands, in their wicked plans, shameful efforts and criminal actions, are trying to deal fatal blows against our patriotic intellectuals, including teachers, lecturers, doctors, engineers, noble religious leaders, artists and writers.

The enemies of the homeland are trying to take away from the people the free (?cadres) and intellectual sons, and by this means have become obstacles on the path of disseminating education and training and cultural and artistic development in the country and are trying to open the path of restoring the old and antipopular order. But all enemies of our historical land will take this shameful desire to their black graves. [applause] The people of Afghanistan, including workers, peasants, patriotic intellectuals and other national and democratic strata and classes of society, are determined not to rest in peace until the complete elimination of the counterrevolution. [applause]

Our people in this historic struggle enjoy the true support by the great majority of the people of our country and the resolute support of all progressive humanity, first of all the great USSR. [applause]

Comrades, you yourselves observed that in the most difficult days, when the people of Afghanistan were passing through the most critical moments in history and when the question of existence or nonexistence of your dear homeland, revolutionary Afghanistan, hung in the balance, our old and loyal friend, the USSR, gave a positive reply to the legal Government of Afghanistan and sent limited military contingents to repulse and rebuff the enemy's aggression and to defend our country's national independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity [applause] in order to foil the sinister plans of imperialism and reaction in cooperation with us and side by side with the heroic Afghan Armed Forces and the people of Afghanistan.

Dear patriotic intellectuals, it is obvious that there are always judgments in discussions of intellectual circles. In the course of numerous interviews in this hall I have exposed facts and am ready to prove these facts in the presence of a great international tribunal that if it were not due to the timely assistance by the limited military contingent of the USSR, a free and independent Afghanistan today would not exist. [applause]

Patriotic intellectuals, the expansive Soviet territory has not greedily focused her eyes on Afghanistan or any other country, due to the type of its system and order. [1.5-minute break in transmission] to divide Afghanistan among neighboring countries or dismember Afghanistan completely and eliminate it from the map of the world. They will never, in this sinister plan of theirs--they were defeated and their plans failed and were discovered--never, never will they succeed in this ominous plan of theirs against revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan. [applause] At the moment party and government are determined that by implementing the Central Committee's third plenum resolutions they will organize the armed forces and all the people towards resolutely crushing the counterrevolutionary bands of the ominous groups exported to us, especially from Pakistani territory, and are determined to cleanse all areas of our sacred soil of these alien agents and the servants of reaction and imperialism and find as soon as possible peaceful conditions for work for the toilers of the country.

Concerning an analysis of the international situation, regarding the DRA, it can be said that in this case also positive gains can be seen. The international stand of our country has been consolidated. It is not hidden from anybody that U.S. imperialism, the (?traitorous leadership) of chauvinist China and the reactionary circles of Pakistan and Iran and other countries are trying to isolate our country in the international area so that by this method, with the help of collaborating imperialist forces and internal and external counterrevolutionary forces of Afghanistan, they can (?strangle the DRA). [applause]

Facts show that the efforts of international imperialism for the purpose of creating an unholy front against Afghanistan and its reactionary agents have suffered ludicrous defeat. [applause] Now 66 countries of the world have official diplomatic ties with revolutionary Afghanistan. [applause] We have embarked on a series of great creative policies in the field of foreign policy. The goal of this is the peaceful organization of relations between the countries of the region based on the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of each other and cultural and economic (?pillars). The efforts of the U.S. ruling circles in making use of the Moscow Olympics as a means of pressuring us and our friends resulted in complete and resolute defeat. [applause]

We believe that the efforts of the United Nations and bringing up the so-called Afghan question in the General Assembly session will face similar shameful defeat for its creators. There is no doubt that the DRA's international relations, including the fields of education and culture, in the future also will further expand. [applause]

These in brief are the principle gains of the second development stage of the Sawr Revolution which allow and encourage us to concentrate on issues concerning the development and evolution of the party, technical, mass education, culture and the social enhancement of the people in our daily (?work). [applause]

Naturally, by considering the objective conditions of Afghanistan, the customs and cultural heritage of our people and with deep respect for the principles of Islam, we will try to make rational use of the experiences of our friendly countries, foremost the USSR, in this area. Historical experience shows that a new revolutionary culture cannot be created without links to past moral values, without making use of world achievements in the area of knowledge, education and art. The Central Committee and government will try to make maximum use of those intellectuals who were educated before the revolution, like other countries who started on the path of social progress. We have a limited number of intellectuals, and unfortunately a number of individuals, scientists, thinkers, lecturers, engineers, journalists and artistic personalities are not making full and complete use of their talents and knowledge for the particular assistance of the republic. Of course it is the duty of the government and the party to identify and deeply analyze the reasons for this and with all its power and possibilities provide methods of satisfaction and suitable conditions for all patriotic and national intellectuals of Afghanistan. [applause]

There were many demagogic Afghan leaders, from Mohammad Zahir-Shah to his prime ministers, ministers, bureaucrats and his generals, of course a number of them very strongly claimed to be patriots and considered themselves the guarantee of the honor of the country and claimed great pride vis-a-vis Iran and Pakistan. But now all of them have taken refuge with the Pakistani, Chinese, British, Egyptian, United States, Israeli and Jewish leaders. Of course you know (?about the plans of these) regarding Afghanistan--that they are extending their hands to the enemies of the country so that they can again restore to power the most atrocious, the most savage and the most resolute enemies of Afghanistan. But they will take these desires to their black graves with them. [applause]

The work of reviving the national music which was destroyed by the cultureless and fascist--worse than fascist--Amin will be started. We ought to speedily begin the work of reviving our national museum, this great historical pride of ours, and by the end of the month of Mizan [22 October] it will be opened in its previous place, Darul-Aman. [applause]

Patriotic intellectuals, the most savage (?orders) may possibly kill millions of human beings. They may commit great crimes, but those who betray national honor, the history and national culture of their country are not worthy of forgiveness. [applause] The bloodthirsty, cultureless Amin, this recognized spy of the CIA, on the savage orders of U.S. imperialism destroyed the most proud national museum, which was one of the best museums of the world.

The basic condition for successful future progress, first of all, as an important and lively duty, is the resolute extirpation by the roots of the armed counterrevolutionary bands. [applause] This is why the Central Committee's third plenum made decisions on the intensification of armed struggle against the counterrevolution. The third plenum, for the purpose of creating a stable order in the country and maintaining security and peace for all DRA nationals, has planned special duties for the resolute cessation of every type of action by criminal elements in the cities and villages. [applause] Of course, success cannot be achieved easily and can be earned only by the concentration of all forces in a clenched, steel-like fist. Therefore, our heroic armed forces, with police units and voluntary groups of toilers, have embarked on mopping up districts and those villages where rebels are active.

Revolutionary control is being consolidated and strong control over the borders is being maintained. Reports from the provinces reveal that the results of the implementation of the national defense plan, which was resolved by the third plenum, are fruitful, successful and victorious. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, we should proudly hold our heads high over this greatest revolutionary duty--that is, the opening of a new page in the history of the country, the beginning of constructing a new and just society in the old land of Afghanistan--has been granted to our generation. [applause] Which mission could be more noble and more proud than this? Centuries will pass and our people will remember those who have hoisted the flag of the Sawr Revolution, especially its second stage; those who by their life-giving work and their successful struggle have not reserved their lives for the people--they have sacrificed themselves and have become martyred. [applause]

Friends, it is fact that revolutionary changes forge ahead every day, from backwardness towards high culture and knowledge, education and national and social progress. Those intellectuals who in the future can say with pride and head high that I was in the struggle at the side of the people--my talents, my knowledge, my capabilities were in the service of the revolution, at the service of the people and at the service of the free and independent Afghanistan--how lucky and fortunate they will be. [applause]

Long live the new successes of the Sawr Revolution! Long live the true national intellectuals of Afghanistan! Forward towards the light of knowledge; towards the blossoming of education and arts; towards the blossoming of right and justice in our beloved homeland, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [applause] [end recording]

ARTILLERY EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN BAGRAMI DISTRICT

LD091710 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The garrison command of Kabul has issued the following announcement: Companies and units of artillery Division No 88 will engage in day and night artillery exercises in the district of Bagrami from 1900 tonight, 9 September, until 22 September. The citizens of Kabul and the residents of the areas around Bagrami should not allow themselves to be worried on this account.

AFP: SOVIETS LAUNCH ENLISTMENT DRIVE; EXEMPTIONS ABOLISHED

BK081730 Hong Kong AFP in English 1725 GMT 8 Sep 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 8 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal government in Afghanistan has launched in ambitious plan to enlist at least 100,000 men in the regular Afghan Army and consequently a series of measures have been announced, sources close to the Indian Foreign Office said today.

The measures include: further lowering of conscription age to 20; exemptions previously granted to school students going to university have been abolished; teachers have been asked to enlist; young men who were family's only breadwinner and previously exempted are now required to join the army; huge salaries; recruitment of Pathans and last, but not the least, conscription of able family members of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan members.

Quoting reports from the Afghan capital, the Indian sources said that an estimated 3,500 recruitments have been effected so far since the plan was launched about a fortnight back.

Recruitment offices have been opened in Kabul and all the provincial cities, except Jalalabad and Herat--the two rebel strongholds.

Earlier the Afghan Government had launched similar efforts but they lacked in consistency and planning and consequently very little results were obtained, the sources pointed out.

The new plan was launched following advice given by the high powered Soviet military delegation that visited Afghanistan middle of last month. The delegation, which held series of meeting President Karmal and his military generals expressed the view that the Afghan Army should be revamped to take responsibility for at least some of the fighting against the rebels.

According to latest estimates made by diplomatic circles in the Indian capital, the strength of the regular Afghan Army has touched the lowest ebb of 15,000 to 20,000 men.

L'HUMANITE RIDICULES WESTERN MEDIA REPORTS

LD051059 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 Aug 80 p 6

[Henri Alleg dispatch: "False Reports Against the Revolution" all quotation marks are as published]

[Text] Kabul, 25 Aug--This morning I met with Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad, the only woman member of the government and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Politburo. I will return to the fascinating interview she granted me. I would just like to take this opportunity to recall that the Western press agencies and, in their wake, most newspapers, had announced her assassination in Kabul 25 July. "As you see," she said with a laugh, "I am very well. It is true that some people have gone beyond the bounds of reason in their slander and false reports attacking our country. This is particularly true of one French newspaper which, hitherto, enjoyed some prestige in our country." The allusion was crystal clear and I will not be so tasteless as to go into greater detail.

"Alright, but have you seen the Soviet general who was assassinated?" I am sure this retort has already been made without needing to be in Paris to hear the question. No, I have not seen him because no general has been assassinated. The lie, repeated and "embroidered," as is usual among those who instigate false reports in order to give them the appearance of real events by adding a few details, would die a natural death because of its improbability even if people refused to believe the officials here who have denied it once again. First, AFP's "evidence"--a dispatch from Islamabad dated 21 August asserts that the general was "directing the secret police in the Afghan Interior Ministry."

However, in Afghanistan the security services are completely separate from the Interior Ministry, and this ministry is not concerned with intelligence or a secret police. The same "informant" also states that an attempt was being made to abduct the official. "Since he resisted he was killed." Seen from Kabul where, despite the city's calm, Afghan and Soviet troops and members of the militia and revolutionary organizations remain vigilant and are on their guard, the story seems incredibly ridiculous: How could anybody imagine that a general, above all a "KGB official," would be walking round alone and without protection? Finally, is it not strange that these so-called "resistance fighters" who are portrayed as so well informed (they know everything about this general, where he worked, his timetable, where he went) are still unable to say what he was called? The "AFP witness" is a little more accurate when he states that his "neighbor," (Mr Akram Usman), an Afghan radio official, was seriously wounded by four revolver bullets fired "by a commando group" 28 July.

Even if he had not been his neighbor, the "witness" would have had no difficulty in talking about this attack on a well-known writer, since the whole of Kabul knows about it. Unfortunately, although Mr (Akram Usman) had some responsibilities in General Daud's days, he no longer has any now. He has not held any post in radio or elsewhere for years. Nor is he a communist, as the BBC had announced. Finally, to round off AFP's report, let us give it this "forgotten" detail: The counterrevolutionaries who wounded (Akram Usman) with the one aim of maintaining an atmosphere of insecurity have several other heinous crimes on their consciences. They have all been arrested, an investigation is under way and their public trial will take place shortly.

Forcing Unity

"I was even told I could meet them if I wished." Finally, the ultimate yard (for the time being) is that the "witness" mentions "the recent formation of a third faction within the Afghan communist party, the Labor Party, by President Daud's (the general overthrown by the 1978 April evolution) former Telecommunications Minister Hamid Mohtat." He is out of luck in this instance too: This labor party, or rather "labor group," existed before the April Revolution. Subsequently it rallied to the PDPA. During Amin's time its leaders withdrew support for the policy followed by Amin but, after the creation of Babrak Karmal's government, they gave full support to the PDPA and, finally, merged with it. Hamid Mohtat is Afghanistan's ambassador to Tokyo. These are the facts about the recently formed third faction. It is true however that the PDPA has recently closed its ranks in a remarkable way and that the members of the former Khalq (masses) and Parcham (flag) [factions] are trying, despite past divisions, to forge their party's complete unity in face of the counterrevolution. This is also the aim of the decisions taken at the last Central Committee session held 23 July.

Maintaining a Hostile Atmosphere

It can become tiring--both for the journalist and the reader--to deny one by one all the systematic lies and distortions of fact to which the Afghan revolution is at present subjected. Twenty correspondents would not be enough if the job were to be done in full. It is obvious that this frenzy is not unmotivated. Its aim is to maintain an atmosphere hostile to the Afghan revolution and, beyond that, of course, to the Soviet Union which is accused of every possible sin, all to the immense satisfaction of the cold war lobby. Telling the truth about Afghanistan of course does not mean claiming that no more shots are heard, that there is no longer any danger in traveling the country's roads and that counter-revolutionary gangs can no longer spread terror, burn village schools or houses, or assassinate party members or ordinary people. All that still goes on, but the revolutionary government is increasingly on the offensive. Each day it is heeded and understood more and each day, too, people who had been trained to rise up against the regime weapon in hand well before the entry of the Soviet troops are abandoning a battle which no longer has any sense since the fall of Hafizollah Amin's bloody dictatorship. The only people who have any interest in perpetuating it are the big landowners who lived on this people's poverty or imperialism's direct agents who clearly cannot happily watch the revolution triumphing in Afghanistan. These are the people whom others are daring to call "resistance fighters" or "patriots"--an incredible misuse of the terms.

However, the truth will out.

L'HUMANITE: REBELS ONLY ABLE TO MOUNT ISOLATED RAIDS

LD051057 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Aug 80 p 6

[Henri Alleg dispatch: "Population Playing Increasing Part in Its Own Defense"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 Aug--Shortly before my departure from Paris the same newspaper which had printed banner headlines on the alleged napalming of Afghan villages by Soviet troops and the Afghan Army suddenly became more cautious and, as if it were not a very important incident, admitted in a roundabout way that "the report had not been confirmed." The damage was done and the slander launched, but anybody who thought things might rest there was very naive.

They started again with renewed energy: "The Konarha Valley is riddled with antipersonnel mines in the form of cigarette packets and pens...villages in Nuristan have been raised to the ground. There is no longer any Afghan Army in Nuristan."

I have not seen any antipersonnel mines disguised as packets of cigarettes or even met anybody who has seen any. However, I have seen chemical weapons of U.S. manufacture which have been supplied to counterrevolutionary groups and seized by the Afghan Army during various operations. These bombs and rockets can be seen in the Kabul exhibition hall. Moreover, the Afghan Government makes very precise accusations on this subject in a statement to the press:

"The counterrevolutionary forces are using chemical weapons. For instance, on 6 July these bandits attacked Ghazni city at night. After they had been routed, the Afghan soldiers recovered chemical devices labeled M112 and bearing these instructions: 'Beware, poison. Do not heat. Releases poison gases.' On 10 July in the same city a bomb, made in the United States, was thrown into a provincial government building. Owing to the ignorance of the person using it, the bomb did not explode. It carries the following label: M46,036,0562-709. At the beginning of April the Afghan forces also discovered two antitank bombs which on detonation dispersed poison gases. They were made in the United States and carry the label RKT 83 mm heat blindicide M12."

Konarha Province (of which Nuristan is a region) is situated in the northeast of the country. It borders on Pakistan, and to the north approaches the Chinese border which passes through the Pamirs--mountains which reach some 7,000 meters. This is not the first time there has been talk of "villages raised to the ground" and "genocide" in this region. Jacques Coubard who visited the Konarha Valley in July told the real facts:

No bombing, no villages razed to the ground; no genocide, but the gradual return of peasant families misled and urged by the counterrevolutionaries to abandon their homes. Since then the return movement has increased.

That does not mean that it is no longer possible for gangs from Pakistan or those who have taken refuge in the mountains to sweep down to a road, assassinate travelers and burn a school or a hospital; but in no part of Afghanistan can they hold a region, still less openly confront the Afghan Army.

Comrade Emtiaz Hasan, an official of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee defense commission, told me: "This is true for all of our 26 provinces but especially for this region of Konarha and Nuristan. Not only are the inhabitants not leaving their villages but those who had left are returning. The population is playing an increasing part in its own defense and placing its trust in the government. In fact the counterrevolution's new tactics are terrorist attacks, since military operations are increasingly difficult for it, but this very fact is helping to isolate it more from the population."

AMIR OF KUWAIT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 7 SEP

BK071634 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah has said relations between Pakistan and Kuwait are deeply rooted and both countries share common hopes and aspirations. He said both countries desire close cooperation for mutual benefit.

In a written statement on his arrival in Islamabad this afternoon on a 3-day state visit to Pakistan, the amir of Kuwait said he is sure that his visit will provide a good opportunity to review all issues--regional and international--of mutual concern. He said he is certain that talks will definitely be fruitful and productive.

The amir of Kuwait said his visit to Pakistan coming at the threshhold of 15th Islamic century is a good omen which, he hoped, will witness the restoration of usurped rights to legitimate owners and prevailance of rights and justice among all people.

The royal guest said he is very happy to visit fraternal country Pakistan at the invitation of his brother Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He said the visit provides him with an opportunity to express on behalf of the people of Kuwait and on his own behalf brotherly and friendly feelings for the people of Pakistan.

A warm reception was accorded to the amir of Kuwait on his arrival in Islamabad. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq greeted him at the airport. Both leaders warmly shook hands and embraced each other. A 21-gun salute heralded his arrival. The national anthems of both countries were played and a smart contingent of the armed forces presented an honor guard. Gen Sawar Khan, vice chief of staff of the army; Admiral Karamat Rahaman Niazi, Pakistan naval chief; Air Marshal Aiyaz Ahmed Khan, acting air chief; federal ministers; top government officials; and members of diplomatic mission were present at the airport to welcome the distinguished guest.

Following the airport ceremony, the royal guest, accompanied by the president, left for the state guest house in a motorcade. The airport and the street leading to the state guest house were decorated with the flags of the two countries, welcoming slogans, colorful buntings and floral arches.

The amir of Kuwait met with the president soon after his arrival. The president will host a banquet in the amir of Kuwait's honor tonight at the president's house. Formal talks between the two leaders are scheduled for tomorrow.

The amir of Kuwait is accompanied by a high-powered delegation including Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah; Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi; Minister for Religious and Islamic Affairs Yusif Jasim Hajji; Minister for Commerce and Industries 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi; and director general of the Kuwaiti fund for Arab economic development.

Meeting With President

BK090152 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah held formal talks with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi today. The two heads of state exchanged views on bilateral relations and the current international situation in the context of developments in South Asia and the Middle East. There was a deep identity of views on all issues between the two leaders. Both sides also reviewed the existing cooperation between the two countries and prospects for further strengthening friendly relations. They also exchanged views on issues likely to come up before the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.

Radio Pakistan's correspondent says that the talks which lasted for 2 hours were held in a spirit of brotherly feelings and in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq presented a brief review of the regional situation and highlighted Pakistani efforts for the maintenance of peace and security in the region. He also gave an assessment of the country's economic situation and the pace of implementation of various development projects in Pakistan. He expressed his appreciation for Kuwaiti cooperation in various development projects in Pakistan.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi apprised the royal guest of the progress of the standing committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference on Afghanistan as well as Pakistan's own endeavors to bring about stability and peace in this region and the Middle East. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan briefed the amir of Kuwait on encouraging trends in Pakistan's economic progress.

Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah expressed his resolve to continue strengthening relations with Pakistan and said these relations are already very cordial. He stressed the need for a united stand on issues facing the Muslim world and for further promoting and strengthening Islamic unity. He thanked his hosts for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him.

The amir of Kuwait was assisted in the talks by his deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim at-'Atiqi, Minister for Religious and Islamic Affairs Yusif Jasim Hajji, Minister for Commerce and Industry 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi, and other Kuwaiti Government officials. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq was assisted by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Minister for Production and Industries Lt Gen Ghulam Hassan Khan, Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon and other government officials.

Later, talking to newsmen during a brief visit to [word indistinct] in Islamabad this afternoon, the amir of Kuwait said there was a complete unanimity of views on various issues which came up for discussion during his talks with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. About the forthcoming visit of President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his address to the UN General Assembly on behalf of Muslim countries, the amir of Kuwait said this was fully supported and he is confident that the president would express his point of view forcefully and effectively on behalf of all Muslim countries as best as he could as a Muslim.

In answer to a question, he said we have identified various sectors in which both countries can cooperate with each other. He said we held detailed discussions on bilateral economic cooperation in various fields. Both countries are already cooperating with each other and this will be further strengthened.

9 Sep Departure

BK091624 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The amir of Kuwait was given a warm sendoff when he left Islamabad this afternoon following a 3-day official visit to Pakistan. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq bade him farewell at the airport. Among others present at the airport to see off the distinguished visitor were Vice Chief of Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan; Navy Chief Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi; federal ministers and diplomatic representatives. The amir of Kuwait was given a 21-gun salute and a joint service contingent presented an honor guard. The national anthems of the two nations were played while bouquets were presented by two children.

In a statement prior to his departure, the amir of Kuwait said both Pakistan and Kuwait are interested in lasting peace and stability in this vital region of the world.

He said he had an opportunity to meet President Mohammad Ziaul Haq during his visit and exchanged views on issues of common interest on such areas as Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and the gulf region.

Joint Communique

LD092106 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following joint communique has been released on the occasion of the visit of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 7 to 9 September 1980.

At the invitation of His Excellency President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 7 to 9 September 1980. His highness the amir of the State of Kuwait and the accompanying delegation were accorded a great welcome reflecting the depth of the fraternal relations that exist between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the State of Kuwait.

In an atmosphere dominated by the spirit of amity and fraternal understanding, talks were held between His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and His Excellency President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in which a number of senior officials of the two countries took part. During these talks, there took place an exchange of viewpoints on the relations between the two friendly countries and on international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides observed with satisfaction the steady progress in the relations of cooperation between their two countries in various fields. They also reviewed the possibilities of cooperation to develop and promote these relations. The two sides, during this visit, agreed to develop the volume of investment with whatever serves the interests of their two countries and to work for increasing the size of the trade exchange between them. Some projects which fall under the activities of the Kuwaiti development fund were discussed.

In the course of reviewing the international political situation, the two sides affirmed how important it is for all states, and particularly nonaligned states, to intensify their efforts in order to strengthen and develop international peace and security. They expressed their deep concern about resorting to interference in the domestic affairs of other states. The two sides also expressed their strong opposition to the use of force in solving disputes between states. They affirmed the need to solve those problems in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and within its framework.

The two sides reaffirmed their conviction in the need to maintain and consolidate solidarity and cooperation between Islamic states in various fields, for the common benefit of all Islamic countries. There is no doubt that such cooperation reflects the feelings of the Islamic peoples regarding the unity of their faith and destiny. In order to achieve this, the two sides undertook to continue to work for the strengthening of the role of the Islamic Conference Organization and commitment to the text of its charter. They also affirmed the need to continue to perpetuate the basic principles of the nonaligned policy--principles which contribute to asserting the strength of character of the nonaligned movement and its independent quality as a basic element to consolidate Islam and progress in the world.

They also affirmed their rejection of all the attempts aimed at splitting the rank of the nonaligned states.

And, in the course of discussing the serious and delicate situation in the Middle East, the two sides affirmed their conviction that a just and lasting peace in the area cannot be achieved without Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and restoring to the Palestinian people their national legitimate rights, including the establishment of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides also condemned the Israeli unlawful and inhuman practices in the occupied territory. The two sides strongly denounced Israel's continuing policy of expansion and unlawful annexation of holy Jerusalem. In this connection, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the resolution of the Security Council in this connection. The two sides also strongly condemned the repeated Israeli attacks on Lebanon. They expressed solidarity with the government and people of Lebanon and their support for the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon and its territorial unity.

The two sides reviewed the serious situation arising from the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. They affirmed the need to implement the resolution of the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference on the situation in Afghanistan. They agreed to make all efforts to arrive at a comprehensive solution to the serious situation in Afghanistan. The two sides reaffirmed their conviction that safeguarding security and stability in the gulf area is the sole responsibility of the states of this area without any foreign interference.

They also affirmed the need to make the Indian Ocean an area of peace. The two sides noted the importance of pushing development forward in developing countries and the need for advanced states to make an effective contribution to establish a new international economic system that equally benefits both the developing and advanced states.

His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah expressed his gratitude for the great welcome accorded to him and the delegation accompanying him by His Excellency President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the government and people of Pakistan. His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah has invited His Excellency President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to visit Kuwait, and his excellency accepted the invitation gratefully. A date for the visit will be fixed later.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK 9 SEP

BK100118 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Islamabad for New York yesterday where he will attend the meeting of the Institute of Training and Research of the United Nations. Shahi is a member of the governor's board of the institute.

FOREIGN SECRETARY DEPARTS FOR WARSAW 9 SEP

BK100632 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Riaz Pirachi left Islamabad last night on his way to Warsaw. He will visit Poland, the Soviet Union and Hungary.

PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I VIEWS U.S. POLICY, HOSTAGES

LD091346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0735 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i at a ceremony marking the events of 8 September 1978, Black Friday, in Qom on 8 September--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on Koranic guidance for selection of Cabinet and behavior of foreign policy representatives] The U.S. secretary of state wrote me a letter a few days after my appointment as prime minister. I published the original letter as news [as heard]. I wish to read this letter for the first time to my people, to those whose will [word indistinct], to whom I came and was able to shout life-giving slogans with them. I am proud to speak at a gathering which is stronger and enjoys more support than the greatest gatherings in the world. [shouts of "God is great"] What gathering in the world of various classes enjoys more honor than this? The mothers and fathers who have given martyrs, (?slaves) who strove to achieve this revolution, and above all, the youths and adolescents who are ready, with all their being, to carry this revolutionary and [word indistinct] movement to fruition--what gathering has so much content?

When we look, we see teachers--in clerical or nonclerical attire--who have trained pupils for this revolution, and they themselves are present here. We behold mothers, who are looking after brides whose husbands have been martyred, and they, too, are ready and present. In my opinion, this gathering is not only one of the best assemblies in which the letter of the biggest satanic power in the world should be read out, but it is the most earnest and sincere. For we as children of this country, have accepted a responsibility, and as members of one family we will discuss the issues so far as the revolution necessitates and the opportunity exists.

O brothers and sisters who are sitting here, in the heat of the sun, this is the letter of the U.S. secretary of state (?to me). This is the letter of a person who, if one day one were to look at our government's structure, this letter is from a government [words indistinct] that appeared in the cursed Pahlavi regime's governmental [words indistinct], they all would have knelt down.

Listen to the contents of this letter and be proud of the importance of your movement and the effect of the blood that you have given, and be hopeful and [words indistinct] that glory and greatness is God's, His prophet's and His pious followers.

Honorable prime minister, I write this letter to you, as a person who has recently, in the post of secretary of state, confronted the problems that have surrounded the relations between our two countries. I know that these problems are only one of the aspects of the heavy responsibilities that you, as the first prime minister, will undertake according to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. My sincerest hope is that I could, together with the foreign minister that you will appoint, strive toward the achievement of constructive solutions to the problems that exist between our nations.

The reply to this letter will be carried to the secretary of state by (?waves), [words indistinct] while the flower of our youths are, at this minute, suffering the worst forms of torture in [words indistinct] countries in your hands or in the hands of your representatives. [words indistinct] With the death of the former shah, a chapter of Iran's history has now been finally closed.

With the establishment of your government, a new chapter has been opened. In my belief, this is a suitable opportunity for taking a fresh look at the existing problems between Iran and the United States.

What are these problems? The gunfire of the Iraqi mercenaries; the mercenary Ba'thists--as I am speaking to you--are riddling our (?self-sacrificing) brothers and sisters in the west with bullets. Who will protect them? [words indistinct] Which regime will pay for their (?blood)? Why did they not riddle us with bullets before we entangled with the United States and the USSR? What have we done against Iraq so that she pours her bullets on our brothers and sisters? Does Iraq not consider herself an Islamic country? We, too, are Muslims. We have even announced our national slogan, that [words indistinct] God, the Koran, Khomeyni. [shouts of "God is great", shouts of "God, the Koran, Khomeyni--this is our national slogan"] [words indistinct] Today, as a Muslim country, you are fighting against the most revolutionary Muslim country. [words indistinct] O Ba'thists rulers, you are not Muslim, I can say that in the presence of God; they are puppets of two powers; they receive two kinds of assistance. Behold their weapons and their (?money). While they are incapable of running their own country, they spend money for sabotage inside our country. We know that you are frightened by Islam, which roars in order to crush your regime like that of the other Satan and oppressor. [shouts of "God is great"] But you and your masters should know that it will not be these clenched fists of ours that will send you to the dustbin of history, it will be the substance of Islam and this decisive and [word indistinct] movement of God's will. [shouts of "God is great"] This is interesting. The United States has recognized the reality of Iran's revolution and the legality of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The people of Iran, over a number of consecutive steps, have had the opportunity to participate in [word indistinct] the creation of new organizations. I assure you that the United States has never been willing to interfere in this course. [shouts of "death to America"] We believe that no foreign power should interfere with the right of the people of Iran regarding their political decisions. My 52 American compatriots, after 9 months of captivity, are still being held in Iran. I have met their families; I cannot tell you of the [words indistinct] that these innocent people have endured. The American people--of all political orientations and all social classes--are united in their anxiety for the freedom of [word indistinct]. I hope that you will agree with me that the time has come to put an honorable end to their suffering and that the hostages will be returned to their [word indistinct] families. [shouts of "Death to America"]

Mr Edmund Muskie should know that there is (?nothing personal) in these slogans, (?that we have) no difference of opinion with Mr Edmund Muskie and those who support this (?point of view). This is what we wish to say: You who have committed [word indistinct] crimes during the history of your relations with our country [words indistinct] (?confess) to its Islamic meaning.

We Muslims have an imam called 'Ali, who has explained (?repentance) to us. If you repent, since God forgives sinners, our people will also forgive you sinning criminals, since they believe in the same God. [shouts of "God is great"--Raja'i's speech is interrupted at this point for 12 minutes for the noon prayers]

Diplomatic discussions are terms used during the satanic era. This does not mean that we will not talk, but that, according to our beliefs, if we were sure that you had repented, we would talk--which means that you have observed the six stages of repentance that our imam has introduced; that you decide not to repeat your sins; that you confess; that you serve the people in proportion to the amount that you have (?gained) from these sins so that the (?enjoyment) of these sins is wiped out compared to the pains that you will endure; that you eat as much as is lawful to eat so that your body will be cleansed of all that you have eaten that is forbidden by religion and so that, as interpreted by the imam, your stomach will stick to your back.

These are the stages of repentence that we Muslims will observe, and under these circumstances we will be prepared to hold discussions with you.

I understand that Iranians have also suffered. The continuation of the impasse could exacerbate the suffering and indignation on both sides. The bowls of suffering are now overflowing; let us, by emptying them, open a new chapter. I assure you that we will show the highest respect for your independence, territorial integrity and the principle of noninterference.

It is too late. Today, the guarantee for noninterference by superpowers and other powers is the blood of our martyrs. Not only do we want no guarantees from the United States, but, if it was our neighbor, it would have been up to us to give such a guarantee-that it would be assured that we would not commit the same satanic acts that it has in the world.

We understand that the decision regarding the (?fate) of the hostages has been assigned to the Iranian parliament, as the representatives of the people of Iran. We also understand that in Iran, as in the United States, deep feelings have been created as a result of the unpleasantness that (?existed) in the past. There are a great many difficult problems between Iran and the United States. For our part, we are willing to act in a fair manner and review each problem on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

They have ruined the people of Iran and other oppressed peoples. Now that they are at the lowest ebb as far as facilities and all other factors are concerned, they wish to be equals; that is, whatever they have done in the past is nothing. This is a great mistake.

In order to start the basis for better understanding, I think that the establishment of a regular channel of communication would be advantageous. I personally prefer for such communication to take place directly--and if you deem necessary, involving full foresight [as heard]--between the representatives of our two countries. Direct and open talks are the best way to remedy enmity and suspicion. Nevertheless, if you (?prefer), we would be pleased to have intercourse through third parties who could relay your messages regularly. The Swiss and Algerian embassies could take up this role, since they are at present safeguarding the interests of both Iran and the United States. Other persons, including official and private mediators, could also perform this important task. I hope that you will be prepared to express your views regarding any points that could be discussed, in the course of these communications, in a positive manner.

I eagerly await your reply (?in accordance with) the interests of the people of our two countries.

[Signed] Sincerely yours, Edmund Muskie

I have relayed your message to my public. You have also heard the opinion of our nation. Our nation is a Muslim one; our (?words), commitments, contracts, moves, wars and peace are in connection with our beliefs. We do not compromise or make deals. [shouts of "God is great"]

I must add that Islam will not be engaged in wheeling and dealing and playing politics in the idiomatic sense of the terms. Our imam, 'Ali, has said that if you want to play politics we are just as adept at this game as anyone. But we are Muslims.

In our belief there is no question of U.S. aggression against Iran as such, for our approach to an aggressive state is decisive and revolutionary, even if the aggression is directed not against us but against another country. We can clearly see direct and indirect aggressions by superpowers and other powers, particularly the criminal United States. Subservient hirelings of the United States and the Soviet Union, namely the ringleaders of the Iraqi Ba'th who direct their hail of gunfire against the defenseless people of our country along our western borders with U.S. financial aid and with Soviet arms aid, and whose mercenaries kill innocent people in their acts of sabotage in industrial centers and in public roads and streets--well, has the Iraqi Government anything to say other than being engaged in an act of blackmail on behalf of the United States and the Soviet Union?

Until the usurping, aggressive U.S. Government ends these provocations it cannot speak of a fair judgment. As long as the usurping U.S. Government is subjecting our brother and sister students within its own countries and in its puppet countries to the most barbaric tortures it cannot speak of a fair judgment and appreciation of our revolution. [shouts of "God is great"] As long as the U.S. Government continues to freeze our assets and so long as it keeps them frozen and does not pay compensation for the losses incurred it cannot have fair judgment in its relations with us. [shouts of "God is great"]

Yes, the criminal shah's vile life ended in the worst psychological state. But our issue with America was not limited to the shah alone. In addition to the cultural, social and religious injustices which he has done to our people, this criminal shah has also taken to your countries [presumably Western countries] colossal amounts of the wealth of this country's poor people. So long as these riches are not returned you cannot speak of fair judgment and of appreciation of Iran's Islamic Revolution. [shouts of "God is great"] And, finally, so long as you do not confess to your past crimes and undertake not to repeat them again in the world our relations with you will continue to be hostile since this is the message conveyed to us by our belief, our revolution and our martyrs. [passage omitted on international role of Iran's Islamic Revolution]

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES 9 SEPTEMBER MAJLIS

LD092340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was convened at 0840 this morning and Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani presided over this session. At the beginning of today's session, after chanting a few verses from the glorious Koran, the speaker of the Majlis referred to the anniversary of the death of the great struggler Ayatollah Taleqani.

In today's session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, after announcing the program of the government, Prime Minister Raja'i in a speech stated: We accept responsibility under such conditions that even the contemplation of the magnitude of our responsibilities is difficult for many of our compatriots. People regard with surprise those persons who are prepared to accept responsibilities under present conditions and they say: Those who accept responsibilities today are either in love or are mad.

In another part of his speech, the prime minister said: Concerning the Cabinet and the government I personally feel that there are certain things which I must say, but a number of people mediate and keep the issue silent in some ways. However, I feel responsible. If an issue is to be raised, but if we must leave it alone, it is better if we do not raise it, because we are talking from a position which is different from personal or group positions.

In another part of his speech the prime minister said: The members of the Cabinet have been chosen within the limits of possibilities and from among those with whom I work. In the composition of the government I tried with all my might not to be the source of a new rift. Therefore, while not departing from my principles and my beliefs, I was forced to introduce other persons in addition to the original person I had chosen. He said: Our revolutionary society is composed of two almost distinct groups, both of whom have been within the context of the revolution, but who have two different cultures. One group consists of young people who not only accept with ease a revolutionary move, but even welcome it. When we tell them that four ministries have to be dissolved they don't get frightened. They believe we have carried out a revolution in order to transform the whole country. The other group, who in my opinion had their views concerning administration formed before 11 February 1978, are frightened of this movement. They are uncomfortable concerning the dissolving of a ministry and they are against the idea of giving a ministry to someone who has not been a minister to date. Due to my commitment I was placed between these two groups. I have not departed from my principles and beliefs in the composition of the Cabinet and will not do so.

Mr Raja'i also said: During the past few days I have felt that some people present the issue of the Cabinet and its members such that if it succeeds, it will be faced with a mountain of expectations and requests. In this way the government will be distracted from its original goal, which is to change the line of materialism to the original line of the revolution. This does not mean that from tomorrow no one should eat any bread and water should not reach one's home. In such a condition the reliance of the government is upon the feelings of all deputies and all the people who are in the context and the current of the revolution.

Mr Raja'i also said: The government wishes to start its work at a time when the Budget Committee of the Majlis is busy approving the emergency budget. The government hopes that our expectations will be in keeping with possibilities.

In continuing his speech in the open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the prime minister proposed that discussions concerning the personality and qualifications of Cabinet members be carried out in a preliminary way in a closed session, then the public could be informed of the results in an open session. He then said: My colleagues have written according to theis capacity and ability what they wish to do with my request. The program of the government has been mainly set forth in the Constitution, and when necessary the Majlis can approve a program according to the possibilities and needs of society and communicate it to the government. Therefore, not only do I not have any strong feelings concerning this program, but I know that those who have written it have done so with love and faith. Therefore, if the Majlis does not approve this program, we shall go and prepare another program through cooperation.

After the speech by the prime minister, a ballot was taken on the basis of his request for convening a closed session and due to the proposal of 15 deputies on this issue. After the approval of this request by the deputies the first open session of the Majlis came to an end at 0930. The second open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was convened at 1150 under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. At the beginning of this session the deputies voted that the members of the government also be present in the session. As a result a few members of the Cabinet who were present took part in this session of the Majlis.

After the speeches of the deputies in favor and against the program of the government, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in reply to the assertions of the deputies, said: The essence of the comments which were made against the program and the Cabinet were a few things which I have referred to before. For instance, I am not the representative of any group who has tried to set up government.

I would also add that presenting a program in which all the various issues and dimensions have been taken into account is a very interesting and useful thing to do; but it was impossible to do so in view of one of the articles of the internal constitution of the Majlis unless, according to one of the brothers, we had copied a program from the East or the West or from one of the previous governments.

In another part of his speech Mr Raja'i said: Every program has some goals which should be made clear. All of us feel responsible in this connection and will play a role in preparing more extensive programs and goals which should be set out in them. Another topic which I am pleased has been referred to is that the Constitution was formulated during a period of enthusiasm and revolutionry excitement in society, and I think one of the positive points of any government which may come to power in Iran is to make a pledge to act according to the Constitution. As a person I would have been happy if I had only made the pledge to act according to the Constitution. Now, one of the difficulties is the implementation of the principles of the Constitution. If we do so we have achieved the greatest success.

In another part of his speech the prime minister said: We say that in an ideological revolution--when we have accepted the guidance of the leader of the revolution who is the most qualified person in the eyes of the revolutionaries--we should be absolutely and 100 percent obedient to him. On several occasions I have said that if anyone does not accept this leadership in this particular form, he will never accept martyrdom at the order of the leader. Therefore, if such a person exists in the army, we should be careful concerning his position. In an ideological revolution, education, judgment and jihad, which are closely related to the beliefs of individuals, are not issues of a group, a cooperative or a coalition. When you say that you believe in the leadership, but the government should be based on various fronts--in my opinion, if you analyze this issue yourself, you should either hesitate to accept the leadership or should know that if you do not believe in the leadership, then an ideological government is not possible. You can hold a personal view, but in an ideological government you have no right to views which are different from those of the leader.

Those teachers whom we say should not teach in classes are those who believe that the imam is not capable of a comprehensive leadership of society. They believe that it is not revolution that has taken place in our society, but a rebellion. They are the same people who had said in classes that the item has become old. Therefore, if a person does not believe in the leadership of the imam and does not agree with the ideology of this revolution completely and in its entirety, he cannot be an instructor. Therefore, questions should be asked. Of course, the Ministry of Education and Training will not suffice in this interview. [Reference to new decision made by Ministry of Education to give booklets on Islamic teachings to all teachers, who then must answer questions on it in an interview.] After these individuals start their work in the field of education, they will not act in favor or against me, so that I am forced to put an inspector.

What we are saying is that which is said by 98 percent of the people. As soon as the first counterrevolutionary action is committed by these individuals, the people themselves will expel them. This is not something to do with me or with the government. It is the question of ideology. We know that the majority of this society believes in this ideology.

He then replied to the questions of the deputies on various topics, and said: In an ideological society, one should be absolutely obedient to the leader. If I have certain unclear points in my mind, I have no right to change my action to fit my own understanding. In a government whose leadership is ideological, you and I have no right to say in a microphone that the leader may make mistakes. If you say such words, you have weakened the leadership--you can say what you want to say in the presence of the imam. Otherwise, if you put a tribune in the bazaar and as someone who is presumably accepted by the people, you say: "I am a person who has points of disagreement with the imam, but I obey him"--this is weakening the leadership, and I regard it as a sin. I will fight against anyone who intends to weaken the leader.

In answer to a question by one of the deputies on yesterday's speech by the president, the prime minister said: He had pledged that he would not say anything which might weaken the Cabinet. However, it is clear from his speech that he wanted to say many things about certain people, but he did not want to mention their names. He regarded the Cabinet as the best means of warning that very small group which he referred to. I am very surprised that after he allowed me to write the word "approved", he said such things about my brothers in the Cabinet.

Emphasizing the need for implementing the Constitution, the prime minister said: With the assistance of God I will act 100 percent in accordance with the Constitution. In view of this, and as the president also acts according to the Constitution, there is no reason for us to say this or that, even if we have some differences.

He added: If the president wishes to say anything at any time about ministers in my Cabinet, we will never sit at the same table together. If we have any problems we will not be saying it to the Americans or the Russians. We say it for these very people. [as heard] During the past 20 days I have made many speeches. You and the rest of the people in society and God all testify that I have acted in accordance with what I promised. Others have also spoken, and now to some extent one can see what is the line of contradiction and what is the line of monotheism. We have tested God a lot and God has always passed those tests. We believe in the verses we read, and may God answer the prayers of all those who have prayed that we may not depart from the true line of Islam.

According to the report of the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly ended at 1700. Continuation of discussion concerning the government program was postponed to the open session scheduled for 0800 tomorrow.

MAJLIS GIVES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TO RAJA'I GOVERNMENT

LD101008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Before we continue our report of today's debate in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, please pay attention to a report which we have just received:

The Islamic Consultative Assembly during its open session today, following its debate and discussion on the program of Mr Raja'i's government, gave a vote of confidence to his government. The vote was: 169 in favor, 14 against and 10 abstentions.

RAFSANJANI CRITICIZES 8 SEP BANI-SADR REMARKS

LD092348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Tehran Radio correspondent's interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis on 9 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, in the light of the several Majlis sessions which you held today--you had two closed sessions--on the prime minister's request and proposal of 15 deputies, I would like to ask you, if possible, to relate what topics were raised at these sessions.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Both at the previous session and at today's session Prime Minister Raja'i said it is possible that the gentlemen may have heard something being said about the ministers which might not be true. If these things were to be said from the Majlis rostrum for it only to transpire subsequently that they were not true, this would tarnish the reputation of a clean person. So, it would be better to investigate whatever there is to be said at a closed session so that if it were found to be true then it might be raised at the open session and if not it would not be raised. The Majlis also approved this course of action; a couple of deputies had something to say and the prime minister also provided explanations, and in my view the Majlis deputies were satisfied that there was nothing untoward. Of course, if the Majlis deputies concerned have other things to say it may be raised again at the open session tomorrow.

[Question] My other question concerns the deadlocks and conflicts that arise at the sessions in connection with the Majlis' internal regulations. What decisions have been adopted with regard to these matters?

[Answer] The committee for regulations is currently working. Anyone who has an improvement to propose can give it to the committee, and the committee will also consider it. Our experience in the past 2 months is sufficient for us to know which areas of the regulations are weak. I believe that the new regulations to come will rectify large areas of weak points.

[Question] In light of the fact that yesterday was 8 September, that ceremonies were held in our country, that there were speeches by the prime minister and by the president, and in light of the fact that there were sessions today dealing with the government's program--in light of all this, I would like to know whether you have anything to say.

[Answer] Yes. I have a great deal to say in this regard. But I do not want to say much of the things I have to say at the moment. There are certain matters which concern Mr Bani-Sadr personally and matters countering the remarks he has made. These must be said on another occasion, and they will be said. But there is a matter concerning the content of what he said and those of his remarks which do not relate to him personally. These matters I mention here briefly, and I hope it will be useful and effective so that such occurrences may not be repeated.

In my view, Mr Bani-Sadr's speech yesterday is by no means justifiable at this particular point in time. From my own standpoint, he has reduced himself to the status of the leader of a group opposing the government, as it were, instead of acting as a president who should be accepted by all the people and be at a high level of status, or the second highest person in the land according to the Constitution. There were many points in his remarks, all of which I may not be able to recall.

The first point is that he raised what he has said many times before, except this time he labeled it as revelation, and it is by no means appropriate for a president to make revelations of this kind to people who are sitting in the hot sun and who had gathered because of the blood of martyrs. So we had repetition in the name of revelations which had been announced beforehand.

The second point is that he criticized a certain minority. I would have liked him to exercise enough openness to identify specifically the minority which he had in mind. He should say who this minority group is. Is this minority the Islamic Republican Party? Is this minority the Islamic Revolution crusaders [Mojahedin-e Enqelab-e Eslami]? Is it the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy? Is it the Islamic associations? Is it the teachers of the Qom seminary? Who are these? It it all of them together? Is it some other individuals? It would have been better to identify these and not throw the people's minds into confusion.

The third point is that he insulted the Majlis. Although he said: I will safeguard the respect of the Majlis; nevertheless, he clearly said there are a number of people who regard themselves as the guardians of the Majlis otherwise the Majlis would go its own way. In other words, by their presence the Majlis has a guardian on whose views the decisions of the people's representatives depend. The fact is, however, that the Majlis consists of 230 human beings--most of whom are mojtahed [learned in Islamic matters], learned, experienced. These are not the sort of people who would decide on the say-so of this or that person or who would need a guardian. These are the sort of people whose personal status is much greater than that of myself, or of the president or of many other people. They truly have a status of their own and they cannot be accused of having guardians. So he leveled an insult.

He insulted the revolutionary organs and said that he agreed with these organs, but that they are under the influence of various groups and parties and that even in their present form they have no freedom of their own. Is it right that one should say that those who are administering the crusade for reconstruction in the villages or those who are sacrificing their lives and are welcoming martyrdom on Iraqi borders are under the influence of various groups, and groups which he called destructive and monopolistic?

He insulted the Cabinet and said that in his views these individuals have the minimum of the prerequisites. What else can he say about the Cabinet? As he personally approved it, he could say no more about it. This was the greatest insult which the president could level against the Cabinet which he himself approved, to say they had the minimum of the prerequisites. Well, how can a Cabinet which the president describes as such be an active Cabinet in the present conditions of the country? He should support it, confirm it, encourage it, assist it and enhance its status. He should know that if he enhances its status it will help enhance his own status. You should have approved someone who had the maximum of the prerequisites. Why did you do this?

Imitating the method of the late Dr Mossadeq, Bani-Sadr invited his opponents to come to the president's palace and express their opposition. This is a new imitation. First of all, I ask the opponents to do no such thing. Under the present conditions we do not wish to create a tumult. If someone is against the president at the moment he should keep his opposition in his heart. He should let the president get on with his job. Why should the people gather in front of the palace and say that they are opposed to him: The people are Muslims. The imam has said that the president, the government and the Majlis should be supported. This is completely contrary to the imam's policy. It is contrary to the imam's orders. I request those who listen to my words not to accept this invitation of the president. This is a calamity.

In a very unacceptable manner he said: Whenever the crusade for reconstruction likes, it may come and collect money from me. Now that we have a Majlis and a Constitution, from what account can the president pay money? Money should be paid according to laws and regulations. It is not as it was in the past when he could take the money and pay it to them without regulations. It cannot be so.

At the present juncture it would have been better if he had considered the imam's health. He knows that the imam is hurt by such arguments more than by anything else. If he did not know this, I would say nothing. But he knows that the imam is hurt by such events. What would happen to the condition of the imam to sit for 2 hours and listen to such talk? We better ask the imam's doctors about it. It would have been better if he had some consideration. He could have said these things in a private session.

He accused a number of people of having destructive methods. He should clarify this accusation. Who are these people who are planning destructive actions in the Government of the Islamic Republic? He accused a number of people of seeking power and monopolistic tendencies.

He leveled the accusation of blasphemy and polytheism against them. He said that they are such people who are acting in a blasphemous way. They were not present to defend themselves. Now, if all of those who could be the object of this accusation come to the radio and television and defend themselves as he did and talk, what will happen? Is it right?

From a religious viewpoint he attributed certain issues to the Koran which do not exist in the Koran. If necessary, later on I will talk in detail about it. I am prepared and I am determined to present the reasons why we cannot be 100 percent in agreement with Mr Bani-Sadr, why we cannot be with him as we are Mr Raja'i, as we can be 100 percent in agreement with him. I will say these things in the future.

In brief, to the same extent that he expresses horror at the government of those who follow ideology, to the same extent we are frightened of the government of the liberals. After the revolution we cannot tolerate a liberal person governing in our country so that, as a result, the revolution may be completely destroyed or that it may be dragged in a direction which is by no means in agreement with the spirit of Islam, the spirit of the leader and the spirit of the martyrs.

One of the weak points of his speech was his statement: In some cases I am opposed to the leader. I express my views. I am not in agreement with him, but I obey him. Why was it necessary to say so at this moment? Some people may regard it as a good quality and say that this is a strong point in a liberated individual who comes and says that "on certain issues I am against the leader." This can be interpreted in a thousand ways. In what ways are you opposed to him? Where are you opposed to him? It would be better if you clarified it. Those persons who count on you, who count on your words and your intelligence, may say that it seems that the imam has some weak points or that (?you have some weak points). What is the point of coming and saying such things in that place?

The basic criticism is this: That in that session on 8 September, that important point in the history of our country, it was not right for you to deal with such topics. Our nation was prepared to hear many other things. The president in his capacity as commander in chief of the armed forces should have said something about the west of the country where our Muslim children are being martyred. It would have been better if he had talked about the responsibility for providing weapons, personnel, equipment and such things. It would have been better if he had talked a little about the current affairs of the country for which he is directly responsible. It would have been better if he had strengthened the morale of the people a little. That day was not the occasion for such talk.

As you have noticed, the remarks which I am making are purely about the quality of the speech and his choice of topics and subjects. However, the issues over which we are opposed to him are different things. As he started it and made a declaration of war on the radio, I also give myself the right--of course, with the imam's permission, for if the imam prohibits me I shall not do so, but if the imam grants me permission I shall talk about those problems of which the prople should know why we are opposed to the president, a person who (?was living) in France (?and was invited by the leader of the revolution) and was supported by him and a man whom we liked, and whom we still like.

BEHESHTI CRITICIZES BANI-SADR IN RADIO INTERVIEW

LD100727 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1730 GMT on 9 September carries a 33-minute recorded interview by a Tehran radio correspondent with Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, leader of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran. In the interview, Beheshti says that the Constitution has clarified everything about the respective positions of the president and government. What proposals or bills, he goes on to ask, has Bani-Sadr presented to the Majlis which have not received proper attention? If Bani-Sadr is not clear about certain issues, he should write to the Council of Guardians so that they can clarify the position of the Constitution. Beheshti adds that, with regard to his programs, Bani-Sadr should first present them in the form of bills to the Majlis. For him to say that he wants to do certain things, but certain individuals will not let him is not correct. If he acts according to law, he can achieve his goals, but if he wishes to do something contrary to law, he will not be allowed to do so.

Beheshti continues: Bani-Sadr criticizes the radio and television, but everyone knows that he has the greatest access to radio, television and the press. Bani-Sadr says that the people have voted for him and for his program. Everyone knows this, but in the Islamic Republic of Iran we have two elected bodies, the president and the Majlis, and the Constitution has clarified the limits of their operations. The president, Beheshti notes, should carry out his responsibilities, and the government, which is responsible to the Majlis, will carry out its responsibilities.

The Constitution, Beheshti goes on to say, has also clarified who makes decisions on main lines of policy. These should be decided first by the leader and the imam, then the Council of Guardians, and then the Majlis, not the president. The president is dutybound to follow the policy delineated by the leader, the Council of Guardians and the Majlis. To say that some people oppose the policy of the president is nonsense, because he should have no policy apart from that laid down by the leader, the guardians and the Majlis. The president can express his views and outline his projects and can send bills through the government to the Majlis, which can approve them if they are good and reject them if they are not. It is not the case that everything should be done according to the wishes of the president. This kind of thinking is dangerous, and would mean that the Majlis and other organs are tools in the president's hands.

With regard to Bani-Sadr's complaint about destructive tendencies, Beheshti says: The imam has specified the duties of radio and television, and has said that it should act like a great university. It is not right to create distrust among the people about radio and television.

Beheshti continues: We agree with the president that the country should be run according to laws, but according to Islamic laws. Beheshti then returns to Bani-Sadr's social and economic programs, and says: It must be emphasized again that these things should first be discussed and approved by the Cabinet and then sent to the Majlis and the Council of Guardians. After approval by the latter, the president should send them to the government for implementation.

Beheshti concludes by saying: Finally, I should tell Bani-Sadr that this is not the way of brotherhood. We should solve all our problems in unity and understanding, and should not provide the enemies with excuses.

Poor reception precludes fuller processing of the interview.

TEXT OF MAJLIS LETTER TO U.S. CONGRESSMEN

LD090911 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Majlis Reply to Letter From U.S. Congress"]

[Text] At the open session of the Majlis yesterday the text of the letter from the deputies of the first session of the Islamic Assembly to the U.S. Congress was read out. The text of the letter is as follows:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate

From the deputies of the first session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran

To the honorable speaker of the [House of Representatives of the] Congress of the United States of America

Your letter dated 2 July 1980, sent by 185 representatives of the American Congress and addressed to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, has been received.

We deem it necessary to ask Your Excellency to transmit this letter to them, in order to clarify the painful realities which have brought about the pitiful state in which most of the people of the world [find themselves].

Representatives: In your letter you have spoken of the objectives and the aspirations of our two countries, and you expressed the hope that with deeper insight and better mutual understanding, you might attain these objectives and aspirations.

We would like to take advantage of your stated readiness for deeper insight into and better understanding of the aspirations and objectives of the Iranian nation and the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and we consider this a suitable opportunity to detail the deeds perpetrated in Iran by America to expound the ideals, objectives and realities of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, which have been deliberately sorely misrepresented in your country.

We earnestly believe that the American people are not correctly informed either of the extent of the criminal acts committed by their governments in Iran, as in many other places in the world, or of the ideals and objectives of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and that they have not been given the opportunity to discriminate in this matter.

We take this opportunity to explain the facts, and it is clearly in the interests of the American people that we should do so. We hope that this proves useful and effective.

1. Allow us at the outset to begin with the aspirations and objectives of the U.S. Government as seen from the viewpoint of its doings in Iran. We do not know precisely to what extent the nation and people of America are aware of what the U.S. Government and the officials of that government have done in Iran and other places in the world, but we do know that there is a vast difference and fundamental discrepancy between the ideals of the American people and what the U.S. Government has done and is doing.

However, at any rate, the yardstick by which the Iranian people judge the aspirations and objectives of the Americans must necessarily be the deeds of the U.S. Government in Iran over a period of 30 years or so.

During and after World War II the Government of the United States, as a newly fledged world power, took the first steps toward becoming the successor to the former colonial powers in our country, and it drew up a plan for domination. This act did not conform to the standards of truth, justice, harmony, human rights, and the claim [to support] freedom for which America had gained an international reputation over several decades.

After World War II our exhausted country, like other oppressed countries of the world, began its struggle against the presence of occupying forces and the unwarranted interference of foreign powers, seeking to attain freedom and independence and to put an end to domination by foreign countries, particularly interference from British colonialism. The nation rose up to fight and wage war against governments subservient to foreign countries in order to gain these objectives and ideals, particularly against the government of the shah and his court, which was the center of all antipopular and anti-Islamic plots and the means by which the policies of foreign countries were implemented.

However, on the field of battle between right and wrong, the U.S. Government not only sided with wrong but also, as a great Satan, became the focal point of all conspiracies against the Iranian nation, and supported the filthiest elements with all the power it had against the Iranian nation.

By supporting the shah and the Pahlavi court and by controlling the army your government adopted a role similar to that played by the British, and it resorted to open and flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Iran. The climax of the unwarranted U.S. interference in Iran was reached on 28 Mordad 1332 (25 August 1953).

By planning and implementing the shameless and treacherous coup d'etat of 28 Mordad 1332 the U.S. Government overthrew the legal government of Dr Mossadeq which was founded upon the vote and the will of the Iranian nation, and it brought back to Iran the criminal shah who had fled abroad in fear of the Iranian nation's vengeance, and imposed a coup d'etat regime on us. This open and manifest U.S. interference in Iran and the imposition of the shameful regime of the shah clearly violated both all international laws and rules and U.S. law, which has never given your government or the CIA the right to interfere in the internal affairs of any country.

We see no need to cite for you the documentary evidence proving the direct participation by America in the 28 Mordad 1332 coup, since the most important of these are held by you yourselves. You can refer to your own records, the minutes of congressional proceedings and reports to Congress from presidents, secretaries of state and CIA chiefs.

Refer to reports by Eisenhower, Allen Dulles, John Foster Dulles, Kermit Roosevelt, Richard Helms, William Sullivan, General Schwartzkopf and other officials and leaders of your government that are available in the Congressional Archives. You may also make these available to the American people, so that they may understand the position. Let the American people know that it was always the U.S. Government which violated and trampled international law underfoot, not only in Iran but also in other parts of the world, such as Chile, Venezuela and Indonesia, Egypt and Palestine.

Let the American public know what crimes official members of their government perpetrated in Iran, and why the Iranian nation is urgently demanding that these great crimes be investigated and those responsible named.

In publicizing these documents for the American people, give them the opportunity to look honestly at the crimes of their governments so that these might not be repeated. Let the curtain of deceit and duplicity on the part of your government be drawn aside and let the faces of those who pretend to be in the right, who always accuse their victims of violating human rights, reveal to the people of America the terrible truths about themselves.

Gentlemen: Make the evidence available to the American public and let them be the judges. The admissions and confessions of U.S. officials, their planning and implementation of the shameful 28 Mordad 1332 coup and the imposition of the corrupt, fugitive shah's regime on the Iranian nation--their greatest crime in Iran--is what makes America a responsible partner in all the crimes of the shah's regime in Iran.

These crimes are as follows:

--The slaughter of tens of thousands of Iranian people (including the mass killing on 15 Khordad 1342 in which about 15,000 defenseless and oppressed people were made to roll in blood and dust);

--The imprisonment and torture of hundreds of thousands of Iranians by the CIA-trained SAVAK;

--The approval of the law of capitulation [giving Americans extraterritorial rights in Iran, including immunity from Iranian law];

--The destruction of the Iranian economy, making the Iranian economy dependent on foreign capital;

--The plunder of Iran's natural resources, particularly oil;

--The destruction of agriculture in Iran;

--The plan to destroy Iran's original culture;

--The corruption of Iranian youth and their defilement with narcotics;

--The transformation of the Iranian Army into one dependent on America, performing the role of regional policeman, and in particular the crushing of the freedom fighters in Dhofar, in Jordan (September 1970) and in the civil war in Lebanon (supporting the Phalangists).

America's responsibility for and participation in the shah's numerous and innumerable crimes over the 27 years of his rule, do not end with Eisenhower's term of office. Throughout the domination by the shah's dictatorship U.S. presidents and officials did not for a moment cease protecting and supporting the shah's regime and interfering in the internal affairs of Iran.

In this connection suffice it to refer to congressional documents and reports by these officials. Take a look at these, and let the people of America and the world see and understand that Mr Carter's government was engaged in interference in the internal affairs of Iran and in conspiring against the Iranian nation right up until the last days of the shah's regime, to the last stage and to the last moment.

The presence of Mr [General] Huyser in Iran during the last days before the revolution succeeded, and the plans he had placed on his agenda for implementation are evidence of the continual efforts being made by America. Evidence and documents relating to unwarranted and illegal interference by American officials in the internal affairs of Iran [which have come to light] in papers found both at the American Embassy in Iran and also at the American military advisers' center all indicate that America has been interfering incessantly in the internal affairs of Iran and has never let a moment go by without plotting against the Iranian nation.

Following the victory of the Islamic Revolution the U.S. Government, which was faced with inevitable defeat in the face of the roaring anger of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, was obliged to retreat and to formally claim that it officially recognized the Iranian revolution and the new government. However, a look at the actions of the U.S. Government during this period indicates that not only was America unrepentant and unheedful [of the punishment received] for its past deeds, but that it was continuing its past efforts, with all its might, and that it had resorted to opposing the Iranian nation in a hostile manner, with all its strength.

Following the success of the Islamic Revolution of Iran the U.S. Government trampled underfoot all its commitments, used the flimsiest pretext to block billions of dollars' worth of Iranian assets in U.S. banks and would not deliver goods which had been ordered and paid for before the revolution.

U.S. officials were not even prepared to make available to Iran a statement listing the billions of dollars deposited in the bank accounts of the U.S. Government, the billions of dollars representing Iranian assets embezzled by interested parties among U.S. officials. We are astonished as to how and why congressmen have never looked into this embezzlement and have not inquired into the fate of the billions of dollars' worth of Iran's assets lying in the bank accounts of the official American authorities.

In addition to all this, the American Government has been directly and indirectly aiding criminal elements conspiring against the Iranian revolution in various parts of Iran.

In the Kordestan, Khuzestan and Persian Gulf incidents the U.S. Government is directly and indirectly participating in the constant conspiracies against the Islamic Republic of Iran through the Iraqi Ba'thist government. The U.S. Government has also given refuge in America to counterrevolutionaries who were for many years the agents responsible for carrying out the shah's crimes and for implementing American policies in Iran, and it has turned down official requests by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the extradition of such criminals as General Razmi, who was responsible for the Rex Cinema fire in Abadan, a refusal which occurred despite reciprocal agreements covering such instances.

In his meeting with the Islamic Republic of Iran foreign minister during his participation in the 34th United Nations [General Assembly] session in New York Mr Cyrus Vance explicitly promised that he would make arrangements for the extradition and return of the criminals to the Iranian Government, and in pursuance of this mutual agreement the U.S. State Department received from the Iranian Government the names of these persons; however, the U.S. Government not only failed to adhere to its pledge to hand over these criminals to the Government of Iran, but also gave refuge in America to the criminal shah.

On several occasions U.S. Government officials persisted in professing to recognize sincerely the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and as a token of their desire for friendly ties with the Islamic Revolution they undertook never to give the shah asylum in America. The U.S. Government both failed to keep this pledge and also, in spite of much insistence and the many warnings by Islamic Republic of Iran officials against giving refuge to the criminal shah, they did on the pretext of his illness and need for medical treatment.

Islamic Republic of Iran officials informed U.S. Government representatives explicitly that the arrival of the shah in America would be followed by another anti-U.S. explosion in Iran. They were told explicitly that to receive the shah would be taken as a sign of continuing U.S. hostility toward the Iranian revolution and that this would not go unanswered.

However, U.S. ruling circles indicated that they had not the slightest remorse for their past deeds and that they would never be prepared to take the smallest step along the path leading to reparation for past crimes. In addition to this, the U.S. Government showed that it did not attach the slightest importance to the international reputation and prestige of America.

To the U.S. Government and to the Iranian nation the shah's journey to America was never that of a sick man in need of medical treatment but merely the manifestation of a continuing plot by the enemies of Iran's revolution and by those opposing good relations between the two nations of America and Iran.

After the shah had gone to America the U.S. Government did not act on the repeated official request of the Islamic Republic of Iran authorities for the criminal shah's return in accordance with the earlier reciprocal agreement.

In a note to the U.S. State Department at that time the Islamic Republic of Iran Foreign Ministry laid at the U.S. Government's door the responsibility for all the consequences of America's disregard for the Iranian nation's request. America's refusal to hand over the fugitive criminals, and the granting of asylum to them in America--and this includes the criminal shah--is categorized even in American law as "obstruction of justice," which is a crime in itself.

The granting of asylum to the shah was tantamount to a declaration of war by America on the Iranian nation, and in the wake of this the attack on the den of espionage and its occupation by the people, who had grown angry and weary at American crimes in Iran, was a natural reaction.

It may be that you perceive the occupation of the embassy of a foreign country and the seizure of its staff as hostages, even if it is a center of espionage and conspiracy, to be in breach of international law. But who has been and still is the perpetual violator of international law? Why do America and the superpowers have the right to trample underfoot all international laws and rules whenever and wherever they wish, and why should no one have the right to protest? Yet when in the face of willful acts and aggression a nation rises up and reacts, these very superpowers cry "why have you violated international law?"

Is the preservation of the dignity of these international laws the sole responsibility of the oppressed nations, and are the superpowers exempt from this?

By what human principle of international law did the U.S. Government have the right to mobilize its forces and violate Iran's boundaries, to land its aircraft, helicopters and personnel on Iranian territory (at Tabas)?

Are these not clear violations of international law? Does not the violent behavior of the U.S. police toward the peaceful Iranian Muslim student demonstrators in U.S. cities, their chaining [presumably, handcuffing] and their imprisonment show that and respect for human rights in America or respect for Muslims or Iranians? [as published]

Is the [imposition of] economic sanctions on a country and the ban on exports of foodstuffs and drugs in accord with the standards of human rights professed by you? In this economic blockade, in addition to your own participation in these economic sanctions, you have also involved the EEC countries and other accomplices.

Do you think that a nation which has gone through an uprising is going to be intimidated by economic sanctions, or that you can bring us to our knees by such sanctions? You should know that your economic sanctions will have no effect whatever on the will of our nation.

Gentlemen: These are some examples of U.S. actions and behavior over its 30 years or so in Iran. The Iranian nation views America and judges its ideals in the light of these deeds and actions, and it is on the basis of such actions and methods that Iran condemns these doings. Given such objectives and ideals, the U.S. Government can never maintain good and friendly relations with the Iranian nation or with any country in the world.

2. However, the ideals and objectives of the Islamic Revolution of Iran are as follows:

Our people are toilers, afflicted, plundered; they suffered from the hellish dictatorship of the shah's regime and the domination of imperialism and colonialism. Then our nation awoke and rose up under the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni. Our revolution is a populist one in the fullest sense: It is an Islamic revolution influenced and inspired by Islamic attitudes and by the philosophy and wide purview of monotheism. [paragraph continues]

Our Islamic Revolution stands for the liberation of human beings. We carried out the revolution in order to restore nobility and magnanimity to human beings; to build a free and flourishing community appropriate to the wide purview of monotheism, which is the philosophy behind our revolution; to take control of our own destiny; to end foreign domination over our land; to uproot poverty; and, finally, to build a model, ideal society which we will present to perplexed and agitated humanity. Where and what is the ideology that could deny our nation the right to choose its own path--and on what basis?

As to the type of regime and philosophy the Iranian nation should choose, what business is this of America? What concern is it of America if our religion, politics and religion are one? If the American people have chosen to live in a particular way, must they impose this on other peoples of the world?

The Americans have never succeeded in understanding or tried to understand the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the true features of which are unknown and poorly represented in America. More than this, they have been distorted and misrepresented for U.S. public opinion. This in itself is a conspiracy against the Islamic Revolution of Iran and has highlighted several factors:

A. The Iranian revolution is an Islamic one; Islam has for centuries been subjected to the strongest attacks and grossest distortions. The sociopolitical literature of the Western world, including that of America, has always given a distorted picture of Islam to the people of the Western world, so much so that today Western people and Americans regard Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran with the same prejudiced, perverted and inaccurate view with which they then sit in judgment.

B. The Western world and the Americans have experienced certain phenomena in their religious history on the basis of which they have chosen to separate church and state. This can never be appropriate to Islam, where religion and politics are one and the same thing. There is no room for secularism in Islam. However, Westerners have been unable to accept this Islamic reality, and they are guilty of a glaring error in their assessment of the Islamic Revolution. It was the Western experience of [the separation of] religion that gave rise to Marx's explanation of religion as the opiate of the masses. The case does not hold good for Islam. Both Western groups, Marxists and non-Marxists, are very much in error and hold a distorted view of Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

C. There are many among the ruling circles of the West and of America who have truly understood Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and this is why their hostility toward the Islamic Revolution of Iran is greater than their enmity toward communism. The understanding of Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran by these circles goes as far and as deep as the threats posed to their interests by the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The ruling circles in America, namely the interested lobbies, have suffered irreparable harm and damage from the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The fat profits they received during the domination of the shah's regime have all dried up, and the past will never return to them. They have opposed and obstructed this revolution with all their might.

In addition, the Islamic Revolution of Iran has caused a great storm throughout the Third World and the Islamic countries against the reactionary regimes allied to Western or Eastern interests. In the Arab East millions of people have found a new and natural path toward freedom and independence on the basis of the Islamic ideology.

This situation is intolerable to interested parties; we know this for a fact. These circles and political lobbies--chief among which is the international Zionist lobby--the militarists and all [such groups] have resorted to misrepresentation and distortion of the true face of the Islamic Revolution throughout the world, and the Western world and America. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. media are monopolized by the political pressure groups. It is the media which have prevented the American people from learning the truth about events in Iran. While the shah was in power this same media portrayed the executioner and criminal regime of the shah as a populist, civilized, concerned for the state of the nation and a defender of freedom and human rights. And now the same media and circles have misrepresented and distorted the face of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. And what injustice they do to our great imam, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, with all his spirituality and mystical charisma. The pages of the U.S. press are graphic examples of this great plot against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. It is these elements, the media and these circles which keep the American nation in ignorance of what its government is doing in Iran.

Gentlemen: How is it possible to discuss "deeper insight into and better mutual understanding of" the ideals and objectives of the two nations while the ruling circles in America and all your media are engaged in a constant conspiracy to distort the Islamic Revolution of Iran, to falsify news and to feed this to the American people?

3. You have expressed your deep concern over the decline and rupture in our mutual relations which you consider to be due to the seizure of the hostages. Gentlemen: You, as the representatives of the U.S. Government, have never had relations with the Iranian nation. Your relations over the past 35 years or so have been solely with the shah's regime. Yes, these relations have been severed and no longer exist, and the U.S. Government is right to be concerned over the severance of these relations. The tears shed by certain U.S. circles over the rupture in relations are in reality tears shed over the drying up of their profits. Such relations have never been acceptable to the Iranian nation, and as Imam Khomeyni has said: "O God, let such relations be severed."

The rupture in relations between the U.S. Government and the Islamic Revolution of Iran did not result from the seizure of the hostages but arose inevitably from your government's actions in Iran, which were against the interests and to the detriment of the Iranian nation. We are not concerned at the breach in such relations. Your concern should relate to the continuing aggressive policies of the U.S. Government. The decline in the mutual relations of the U.S. Government and the Iranian nation does not mean a severance of relations between the Iranian Government and America. We desire good relations with all countries of the world, including the American nation.

4. You have written that the continuation of the existing situation has created an international crisis, but this crisis has existed for some years and does not stem from the actions of the Iranian nation but from the wrong sort of international relations, which itself arises from the world-devouring nature of the superpowers, each of which has created a sphere of influence for itself upon which others may not encroach. The world crisis results from the struggle between the expansionist and aggressive superpowers of East and West. This struggle is never waged over issues of right or truth but over the carving up of interests and areas of influence.

The present crisis also arises solely from America's obstinate refusal to recognize the right of the Iranian nation to determine its own fate. It is in this area that the U.S. Government feels that it owes it to itself to continue to maintain its domination and its influence in Iran, and therefore it is perpetually and in various ways interfering in Iran's internal affairs and conspiring against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

By accepting a pragmatic and perceptive policy and acknowledging the realities, and by refraining from obduracy and hostility toward the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the Iranian nation, America may dissolve the present crisis.

5. In your letter you speak of the quest for hegemony and expansionism, which we also strongly oppose. But the difference in our case is that we are opposed to any type of quest for hegemony or expansionism, by whatever power, and we will struggle hard against it. But America only opposes the quest for hegemony when it is undertaken by one of its rivals or partners, and only when it does not accord with some secret, or overt, agreement reached beforehand. You condemn the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, yet we have never heard or read of you condemning the 40 years of Zionist aggression and expansionism in Palestine!

Condemn the repeated air, land and sea bombardment of southern Lebanon by the Israeli, Zionist government, and the killing and slaughter of thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinian women, men and children! Condemn the refugee [status] of the millions of Palestinians!

6. But now to the hostages:

Gentlemen: We are aware of the effect that the seizure of the hostages has had on you; we have been informed of the crisis with which the American Government is grappling inside America, and during the presidential elections too. We are also aware of the world crisis facing the American Government after the defeat in Iran and the fall of the shah's regime, which was greater and more profound than the American crisis after the defeat in Vietnam. We also know of the difficulties created for the American Government by the crisis in its relations with the Islamic countries....

However, we believe that the solution is in the hands of the American Government; yet how can there be any cause for optimism as regards an abatement of the crisis when the American Government is still continuing to engage in plots.

All reports and evidence speak of another military intervention being planned by the American Government. We hereby declare that the American Government must recognize that military intervention in Iran would blow up the whole of the Middle East and the Islamic world, and we hold the American Government responsible for the consequences of any military adventure.

The American Government may, by accepting responsibility for and the fact of its participation in the deeds of the shah's regime, and its liability for the damage to life, wealth and property suffered by the Iranian nation, take the first step to reduce the danger and the problems of the present crisis.

Gentlemen: You can do something positive to this end: Place on your agenda for urgent action an investigation into the damage arising from the past deeds of the American Government and into the legitimate claims of Iran, giving this matter the highest and most urgent priority; thus may the way be paved toward a solution of the crisis.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES, ECONOMY

WA101815 Tehran TIMES in English 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Reza Salimi says he is against further holding of the 52 U.S. hostages without determining their fates.

In an exclusive interview with the Tehran TIMES yesterday he said, now that the Iranian people had shown the whole world that the embassies of the great powers in the world were involved in conspiracies against these countries; "I don't see any reason why we should hold the U.S. hostages without determining their future."

Last Sunday Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh held the same view now echoed by Salimi when he said that hostage taking was against the nation's interests.

The fate of the 52 U.S. hostages is in the hands of the Islamic Majlis however, as already emphasized on several occasions by Imam Khomeyni.

Asked about the rising rate of inflation in the country, Salimi, conceded that the wrong policies of the former government were to be blamed for the present inflation, "as well as the continual decline in economic production." He said the injection of too much money into the economy was the sole cause of rising inflation. To just give you an example, he added, during the first months after the victory of the Islamic Revolution public expenditure increased from 450 billion rials to 910 billion, a factor which has had a crippling effect on the economy.

"And this is our inheritance from the former government."

Salimi stressed that the present economic crisis had created a sharp decline in both industrial and agricultural production to which should be added the mass exodus of good managers.

He said the post revolutionary chaos in the country had created a situation in which the private sector could not benefit from the customary state subsidies. He did not elaborate on the point.

Large numbers of private enterprises in Iran were owned by elements connected with the former regime and after the revolutionary victory most of them left the country.

Salimi also blamed the counter-revolution for damaging the Iranian economy saying that by helping to keep production down they had created all kinds of problems for the economy.

"Through undermining law and order in our country the counter-revolution has damaged our economy more than any other factor," he said.

To the question when a possible austerity program would be introduced in the country, Salimi replied: "We have only considered the possibility in case our oil revenue declined. But at present we don't intend to have an austerity program in this country."

He said the country was suffering from a deficit of 1895 billion rials this year because of the rise in government expenditure.

Asked when the country would overcome its present economic dependency on foreign countries Salimi said: "Until a day when we can build our own factories. But at present we have to import most of our machinery and spare parts from abroad."

DEPUTY CRITICIZES PERFORMANCE OF MAJLIS

WA101800 Tehran TIMES in English 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Majlis has created more problems than solving them says Deputy Seyed Uonis Erfani, who has also blasted his co-deputies for not grasping the true aim of the Majlis, busying themselves with marginal problems.

Speaking at yesterday's session of the Majlis, Deputy Erfani also urged other deputies to prevent the leaking of "those stories which would increase the people's disenchantment with the Islamic Majlis, because this assembly represents our people's ideal."

Although Deputy Erfani, did not specify what these stories were, to intelligent citizens it is no secret that recently televised Majlis's debates must have embarrassed even deputies themselves.

Recent chaotic sessions of the Majlis have shown it to be a place, not of rational discussions between rational men, but a place of humdrum accusations and counter-accusations pouring on deputies from all sides.

Several political historians have attributed the present atmosphere dominant in the Islamic Majlis to political inexperience of most deputies, although one is sometimes forced to conclude that some kind of irreconcilable differences divides the assembly.

And in fact the next speaker in yesterday's session confirmed the above view by stressing that although cooperation between Majlis and the executive was indespensable "when it comes to principles every deputy has to stick to his own."

Deputy Erfani added the adjective "revolutionary" to his use of the word principles thus revealing a bitter ideological disagreement between the Majlis and President Bani-Sadr, heading the country's weak executive.

Referring to the would-be prime minister another deputy, Rahami, said one of the great problems facing the Islamic Republic, ever since its creation, has been the lack of a powerful executive which in turn has given way to an unhealthy legislative body (Majlis).

Blasting both Majlis and government is a novel occurrence among basically complacent deputies whose political career seems to be of more importance to them than a strong government.

According to Deputy Rahami, however, the first priority for the Majlis, was the proper implementation of the Constitution which ironically is the first preoccupation of President Bani-Sadr who has repeatedly warned of the grave consequences of any confrontation between himself and the Islamic Majlis.

Given the above context no better answer, from Majlis's point of view, could have been given to Bani-Sadr than by Deputy Tabatabai-Neshad who said the reason for Majlis's situation to approve of the future prime minister was due to the fact that the enemies of the revolution were determined to weaken Majlis by infiltrating their agents into the positions of power. [as published]

"There are two ways by which our enemies are determined to destroy our revolution. Either by a military coup whose chances of success are pretty dim, or by putting unprincipled charactors into power," he said. This was the greatest danger facing our revolution, Tabatabai-Neshad added and that was why we had to abide by the teachings of holy Qoran which has already shown us the way.

He then went on to say that future premier did not have to be from recognized political figures in the country "he could be chosen from dedicated young people like those occupying the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran"--a far fetched desire whose realization however, should not be regarded as an impossibility, given the present political climate in Iran.

'PROGRESSIVE' IRANIAN GROUP FORMED; STATEMENT ISSUED

WA101805 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] A group of Iranian intellectuals and artists, who are worried about the growing role Islamic fundamentalist elements are assuming in governing Iranian society and the dislocation that is jeopardizing the revolutionary process which began with the mass insurrection against the shah's tyranny, are appealing to various democratic and leftist organizations, and have composed an appeal, the text of which is as follows:

In recent years, Iran has attracted the attention of world public opinion. In this difficult and serious time for our country, we Iranian intellectuals and artists, both at home and abroad, feeling it our duty to help inform the world, have established the "Information Center of Progressive Iranian Intellectuals and Artists" and will explain to you our aims:

Iranian culture, the intellectuals and the artists have inspired the heroic struggle our people have fought at the cost of their blood against the fascist regime of the Pahlavi dynasty--and they paid the price of a great sacrifice. It suffices for all those who have fulfilled their courageous promise for a free and democratic Iran to remember the writers Daneshian and Golsorkhi. It was a hard and difficult battle which did not have the aim of Islamicizing the country but, on the contrary, opposed the reactionary and fanatical features which emerged later from this Islamicization. This was in strong opposition to all the drives from abroad that have tried to colonize our culture and country.

During the anti-imperialistic struggle, the Islamic world participated in this revolution showing progressive aims and without resorting to religious fanaticism. However, for eighteen months now after the revolution, the fundamentalist elements have imposed a rule of complete suffocation on the country by making use of the religious sentiments of the great masses of the people, beginning with the "deprived ones," and resorted to historically obsolete ideas. During this period, we have witnessed the attempt to prevent the activities of progressive parties and groups, the closing of many media of information, attacks on ethnic minorities, massacre of the brave and heroic Kurdish people, and the closure of the universities that were the main battlefields against the former regime. This is a picture that shows their inability to face and resolve the cultural, social and economic problems of a country that needs progress, first of all, according to the demands of a modern society. And we are witnessing the repression against women who by their struggle have finally shown that they have reached social and political maturity.

The expulsion of women, clerks, workers, intellectuals and artists from public offices and teaching jobs under the absurd accusation of corruption is a dramatic decision in a situation in which there are more than four million people unemployed and inflation has reached 70 percent: Here are examples of inability to face a situation that burdens a people which the fundamentalist caste in power claims it wants to save with its absolute power.

There is even another main aspect of the struggle the Iranian people have fought with so many sacrifices that has been perverted, that is, the defeat inflicted on American imperialism after 30 years of sharp clashes: Today by holding the hostages, the Islamic regime is sullying a pure and clear victory by following a policy of adventurism and showing its irresponsibility by the demonstrations of fanaticism in so many of the world's capitals. The result will be the international isolation of our country which, on the contrary, needs contacts for exchanges, and beneficial cooperation which recognizes economic and political dignity and independence which we have won with our victory. However, the result will be to make the world believe that there is an "opposition" carried on by men who collaborated with the shah's regime and even today continue to be blind instruments of a revanche effort against a revolution conducted by a whole people. This "opposition" is not the enemy of the Islamic regime; it is the enemy of the whole people because the Iranian people have shown in their struggle against the regime of the shah an immense reservoir of vitality, maturity and desire to be master of their future for progress and freedom.

This is why we feel that our duty as men and democrats is to work until our people can live with the rights of freedom of political, ideological, and religious freedom; the rights of ethnic minorities; and the rights of the workers' world which, by its sacrifice, has been the leader of the anti-imperialist struggle. And this is why we are asking the cultural societies, men of culture and art, labor unions, and democratic organs of information to take the side of the Iranian people in their growth, development and struggle for their rights.

MOJAHEDIN LEADER ACCUSED OF BEING DOUBLE AGENT

WA101820 Tehran TIMES in English 10 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A leading member of the Islamic guerilla organization "People's Mojahedin" has been accused of being a double agent, conspiring against the country's leadership.

Ezat Kefayati, a prominent member of the guerilla organization has further been accused of possessing a large quantity of arms and ammunition, recently discovered in his house in the city of Mahalat, south-west of Tehran.

The news of Kefayati's activities was disclosed yesterday by the Persian language daily ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the official organ of the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party [IRP], which further claimed that he has been responsible for misinforming President Bani-Sadr of an alleged conspiracy against him led by deputy Hassan Ayat.

The alleged conspiracy which was a climax of ongoing power struggles between President Bani-Sadr and the IRP has been consistently used against Ayat in order to discredit him and IRP of which he is a leading member.

The paper also claimed that Kefayati had deliberately arranged for an interview with Ayat whose tape was handed over to President Bani-Sadr and his opponents within the IRP which dominates Majlis.

The paper went on to add that Kefayati had been posing the question of Rajavi's assassination while talking to prominent clergymen in order to force them into expressing opinions which would then have been used against them.

Rajavi is the leader of "People's Mojahedin" and an unspoken critic of both President Bani-Sadr and IRP.

One of these clergymen, claimed the paper, was Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Tabrizi, leader of Tabriz Revolutionary Court who, according to the paper, did not yield to Kefayati's pressures.

According to the paper, Kefayati is currently in hiding since the discovery of arms and ammunitions in his house, a factor which is sure to be used by authorities against him.

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO CLEAR BANDAR ABBAS PORT

WA101835 Tehran TIMES in English 19 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--All private sector importers have been called on to cooperate with the Port and Shipping Organization to have backlogs at the Bandar Abbas Port cleared and relieve the congestion in the port from incoming goods, by diverting goods imports to other ports in the area.

The Port and Shipping Organization is said to have yesterday requested the Ministry of Commerce to assist in persuading all importers of goods into the country to place orders for arrival into the country naming either Bandar Khomeyni, or Bandar Bushehr as their ports of destination.

A large number of ships awaiting clearance at the Bandar Abbas Port and are said to carry essential requirements for the country such as food grains, wheat, sugar, chemical fertilizers among others.

Nonclearance of the ships have been due to acute truck shortages for transport and lack of off loading facilities due to piling up of goods in the warehouses at the port.

Inflow of goods into the two other ports of Bandar Khomeyni and Bandar Bushehr would mean a great saving in freight overcharges paid to shipping companies, the Port and Shipping Organization revealed to the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

Importers have been requested through the Commerce Ministry to have all their goods cleared from the port at the very earliest to effect smoother flow at the port, the PARS report said.

ETTELA'AT PUBLISHES FRG TV INTERVIEW WITH MAJLIS DEPUTY SPEAKER

LD101225 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Report on interview of Majlis Deputy Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'iniha by FRG television newsmen at ETTELA'AT newspaper offices in Tehran: "The Hostages Problem Has No Priority for Iran"--date of interview not given]

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'iniha, people's representative in the Islamic Consultative Assembly and deputy speaker of the Majlis [phrase illegible] in the parliamentary service of the newspaper ETTELA'AT, after the phone-in program, took part in an interview by FRG television newsmen who had come to the ETTELA'AT offices to film the program, and he replied to their questions, which concentrated on the fate of the American spy hostages. The text of the interview follows:

Question: What will be the fate of the hostages? What punishments would be envisaged for him?

Answer: The final decision on the hostages rests with the Majlis. What I say is my personal opinion, for the Majlis may decide to act differently. However, we do believe that we harbor no particular feelings of ill will toward the hostages, and that if there is an ideology which respects the rights of individuals, it is the Islamic ideology. But the point is this: After all the blows the Iranian nation has sustained from America, after suffering several thousand dead and injured, the plundering of its mineral resources and public assets and the destruction of our agriculture--all these being instances of oppression inflicted directly and indirectly on us by America--the seizure of the American center of plots and espionage represents merely a minimal reaction to all these acts of oppression; as for those who, on the pretext of being diplomats, were engaged in spying and interference in Iranian affairs and were taken hostage, the Iranian nation has said from the outset that America must return the shah and the funds he plundered, [following which] in one degree of mitigation they would be released. Why should we be more concerned for the hostages than Mr Carter is? If Carter really were sorry for the hostages and wished to release these nationals of his country being held hostage, why did he not hand over a fugitive criminal and the wealth he had syphoned off and deposited in foreign banks? It was the property of this nation that the shah plundered, yet America failed to return it and then gave the shah asylum, thus refusing to allow this nation its legitimate rights. Given that Mr Carter is not really concerned for the hostages, is it right that we should feel sorry for them?

Question: I asked you whether the hostages would be punished, and you have not answered my question.

Answer: As I said, we will grant one degree of mitigation, on the sole condition that America yields to our demands. We said that America must return the shah and the plundered wealth to Iran, failing which we would put the hostages on trial and punish them for their crimes--of course, this is my personal view--unless America is ready to make reparation for the damage it has inflicted on Iran. If it does so, we will reprieve them in mitigation.

Question: Do you think the hostages issue will be resolved soon, or will it take several months?

Answer: Of course, for Iran the hostages issue is not one which has priority, requiring us to put everything aside so that we can deal with it. As I said, America must not first act in a manner which complicates the issue and subsequently embark on measures indicating that it desires to move toward a solution of the issue.

Question: We read in the newspapers that the foreign affairs commission had written a letter replying to one from the U.S. Congress and that this letter has been returned to the commission. Is this merely a formality or not?

Answer: No. The foreign Affairs commission first suggested that no reply be sent, since at first all the deputies were so incensed that one of them even suggested tearing up the letter. However, after some discussion it was decided to answer the letter, and the foreign affairs commission prepared the reply. The draft letter was read out to the deputies, and a number of them objected to the text, which they felt should have been more decisive and tougher, and also briefer. In general, they expressed their views on how it might be amended, and it was decided to return it to the foreign affairs commission, which was to take note of the points raised and eliminate any problems there might be in the text, and then to send the letter to the U.S. congressmen. As for your suggestion that this is a mere formality, [the answer is] no, it is not. I must add that nothing the Islamic Consultative Assembly does is in the nature of formality.

Question: Are your views and personal opinions accepted by the majority of the members of the foreign affairs commission, and by most of the Majlis deputies, or not?

Answer: I believe that anyone who watches or hears the Majlis proceedings on radio or television would have understood the atmosphere in the Majlis on the occasions when there has been discussion of the hostages issue and of America's treatment of Iran, an atmosphere reflected in society at large, since the U.S. Government treated us so cruelly and put so much pressure on us that the heart of every Iranian is full of anger toward the U.S. Government. Of course, we are not hostile toward the American nation, but the anger we feel toward the U.S. Government is so great that one Majlis deputy even said that, instead of replying to the letter, we should tear it up on the spot. In general, the climate prevailing in the Majlis is one of overwhelming rage toward America, and I may add that America should do nothing to make it worse.

Question: In the climate of discussion that has recently emerged, is it conceivable that in the near future there will be a review of their detention and that they might even be allowed to see their relations?

Answer: America has not made any move indicating that it desires to resolve the hostages issue. If America wished to prevent the problem becoming even more complicated than it is, it would not have subjected the Iranian students in America to assault and abuse, and chained them hand and foot. It is up to America to prevent the complication of the problem.

Question: We do not know what the U.S. secretary of state's letter to the prime minister contains, but we believe you probably do.

Answer: I do not know the contents of the letter.

Question: There was a report via Lebanon that five of the hostages were killed trying to escape, and it subsequently transpired that the report was false. However, in spite of the unreliable origin of this report, we cannot conclude that all the hostages are safe and unharmed.

Answer: Yes. I must say that all the hostages are safe and we have already shown how, if they are ill, they are treated as necessary. We do not do this because we fear America but because of the dictates of humane and Islamic obligations. As you have seen, one of the hostages was ill, and since it was not possible to treat him in Iran, he was handed over to his family on the orders of our great leader.

Question: America is now holding a dialogue with Iran on the hostages indirectly. Don't you think that direct talks would be preferable?

Answer: Never again will the Iranian Government be duped by America as it was in the past. It is not a question of negotiations. The important thing is for America to show that it regrets what it has done in the past and that it wishes to make reparation. It has blocked all our assets in its banks. It has taken almost $20 billion in cash from Iran and will not release what has been ordered. It harasses and imprisons our students there and forces the EEC countries to impose economic sanctions on Iran, and now it wants to negotiate. Does it think it is trying to trick a child? First, let America stop these things and then the problem may be solved. [answer ends]

In conclusion the German newsman made the following comment: "I gather from what we have discussed that you are not optimistic about a solution to the hostages problem in the near future."

Kho'iniha replied: "We have shown extreme decency [sedaqat] in our actions, but in the face of this America has done nothing to make us optimistic."

MILITARY LEADERS MEET TO DISCUSS BORDER CLASHES

LD091214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations section of the western joint operational staff at 1408 today announced: Seventy individuals who had been deceived by the Ba'thist Government of Iraq surrendered to the imam's forces stationed in one of the border posts near the border last night. They also turned over their weapons which included 50 Kalashnikovs and 20 other weapons of various descriptions.

According to the same report, at 1100 this morning, General Fallahi, the acting chief of staff of the army; General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the ground forces; and Colonel Fakur, the commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Kermanshah for coordination and investigation of the recent border clashes. They reviewed regional at a meeting with the commander of the western joint operational staff, commander of the 81st Armored Division and commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the west.

IRAQI PLANE DOWNED IN NAFTABAD; QASR-E SHIRIN UNDER FIRE

LD091724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] According to the latest report received from the public relations spokesman of the headquarters of the joint operations in the west of the country, one MiG fighter of the Iraqi Air Force, which had violated Iranian airspace, has been destroyed by the F-14 fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces in Naftabad border area, causing the death of its crew. This is the second Iraqi MiG fighter which has been destroyed during the past 48 hours by the revolutionary forces.

The public relations spokesman of the headquarters of the joint operations in the west of the country also has announced concerning last night's border clashes in the west of the country: The mercenary Iraqi Ba'chist army has brought the border town of Qasr-e Shirin under heavy artillery fire.

As a result of this dastardly attack two stores and one house were hit by shells and destroyed. Also, a few artillery shells hit the municipality premises, which caused two cars to be destroyed. One of the inhabitants of Qasr-e Shirin was wounded during these attacks. Meanwhile, the water and electricity of the town, which had been cut, was restored at noon today.

Two Iraqi Helicopters Downed

LD100430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] According to a dispatch by our correspondent this morning, following the downing of two Iraqi MiG's along the Qasr-e Shirin border strip during the past 48 hours, two aggressive Iraqi helicopters were also fired on by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran last night and one of these helicopters was downed in the Naftabad region inside Iranian territory and the other was downed between Iranian and Iraqi border strips.

On the other hand, after a telephone conversation with the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country, the morning correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran reported: During yesterday's clashes between Iran's military forces on the one hand and the forces of the Iraqi mercenary army forces on the other hand two houses were hit by artillery fire from the Iraqi Ba'thist army, but as these houses had already been evacuated there were no casualties. Also, two cars at the municipality forecourt in Qasr-e Shirin were damaged by artillery hits.

Iraqi Plane, Tanks Destroyed

LD101130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the joint operational staff in the west of our country reported that following the intense [word indistinct] attack of the Iraqi Ba'thist army in the border area, at 0800 this morning another Iraqi MiG, which had violated Iranian airspace in the Khosravi region, was destroyed by the military forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to this report, the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran have so far successfully destroyed four enemy MiGs and three helicopters during the recent clashes in the border area.

On the other hand, the public relations office of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran reported this morning that two F-4 aircraft of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran identified the position where 20 tanks of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces were concealed by camouflage near the border region of Qasr-e Shirin. They succeeded in destroying most of these tanks during a bombing raid on the position where the tanks were concealed.

According to PARS, this morning a responsible staffer of Mahdi Reza'i hospital in Qasr-e Shirin reported: So far three well-equipped medical teams have been transferred to this hospital from Hamadan, Tehran and Kermanshah. They have begun their work.

According to the same report, during the past 48 hours 6 martyrs and 35 wounded [not specified whether soldiers or civilians] have been admitted to this hospital.

KEYHAN REPORTS WINNING OVER OF IRAQ BORDER TRIBESMEN

LD-91115 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Aug 80 p 13

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent report: "Palizban Recruited Local Hirelings for Abortive Coup d'Etat"]

[Text] Kermanshah--During the recent abortive coup in Iran, 20,000 hirelings from western Iran were to have marched on Qasr-e Shirin, Eslamabad and Kermanshah on the orders of Palizban.

The KEYHAN reporter sent from Kermanshah to Eslamabad discussed this matter with a group of duped tribesmen who recently returned from Iraq to Iran at the request of the Imam Khomeyni fedayeen headquarters, in the wake of which 2,500 armed tribesmen came to Iran and handed in their weapons.

In the discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent on how the headquarters came to be set up on the border, the imam's fedayeen chief Hajji Tahmasebi said:

"After counterrevolutionaries had taken unfair advantage of the presence of the Qalkhani tribe, and following the recruitment of tribesmen by Oveysi and Palizban for the purpose of engaging in acts of terrorism on Iranian soil, we created the imam's fedayeen out of a group composed of Qalkhani tribesmen who remained loyal to the Islamic Republic, a number of outsiders, and guards. When the organization was formed, 50 committed local people joined the group, and successful efforts were made to dispel the suspicion entertained by the Qalkhanis toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and to carry out mopping up operations in the regions held by the counterrevolutionaries.

"For some time before the coup d'etat plot we knew that such individuals as Palizban, Oveysi, and Bakhtiar were bent on making use of the tribes of the region, and it was for this reason that we transferred our efforts and activities to the area. We confronted the coup d'etat plot by making numerous speeches in the area, by disseminating political information and by urging the Qalkhanis to 'be on the alert, because they want to use you to serve the criminal America and their lackey Saddam Husayn, the traitor, and the Palizbans and Oveysis, those lackeys of America.

"By renewing and strengthening the organization of the imam's fedayeen, we have won over group after group of these duped tribesmen, who only yesterday were bearing arms against us, and our force now numbers 1,300. In this way, the plot has been neutralized within a limited period."

Elsewhere in the discussion, he stated: "At the present time, group after group of the duped Qalkhanis is coming over to us and our organization is expanding greatly, with the creation of cooperative companies and the cooperation of the holy war for reconstruction, we are trying to eliminate the area's problems.

"Over the past 4 months, our force has restored peace to the region, and we have brought security to a wide area stretching from Thalath Babajani to Qasr-e Shirin."

In conclusion, he said: "We gave all the counterrevolutionaries 4 days to turn in their arms, failing which they would be put on trial, harshly punished and severely dealt with by us."

Seyyed Nasreddin Heydari, leader of the Ahl-e Haqq [an ancient and secret sect with adherents mainly in Kordestan and Azarbayjan, commonly know as the "guran" or "aliollahis"] who had in his possession a letter expressing the solidarity of a group of Qalkanis numbering about 2,500, told the KEYHAN correspondent:

"During the revolution, the shah's regime used money, threats and intimidation to persuade a group of Qalkhanis to enter Sar-e Pol-e Zahab as antiriot troops, and in the clashes which ensued a number were killed and wounded. This angered the people against the Qalkhanis and they blocked their food supply routes and stopped traffic reaching them. The Iraqi Ba'thist lackey government also took unfair advantage and, by sending them groceries and weapons, succeeded in winning them over in large numbers."

As to the place where the duped groups and counterrevolutionaries had been trained, he said: "The counterrevolutionaries are given military training in various camps by fugitive officers and Iraqi Ba'thist agents, but the most important is at Char Kelav. Their wives and children are being held hostage in other areas, ensuring that husbands and families return to the camp after carrying out operations."

The Ahl-e Haqq religious leader also commented in the following terms on the budget at the disposal of these hirelings: "In the first instance, this money was sent by supporters of the shah, but it was recently agreed that reactionary Arab countries such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Jordan should also send their financial contributions by way of Iraq."

On the subject of the Iraqi Ba'thist army being reinforced by the armies of Arab countries, Seyyed Nasreddin Heydari said: "Groups returning to Iran say that a force has entered Iraq from Jordan, Kuwait and even Egypt, which is in disagreement with Iraq, and that this force is in position along the border."

In conclusion, he observed: "Iraq was seriously counting on the Qalkhani tribe, which numbers about 20,000 families, but they would not submit and become lackeys, and now a large number of them are writing to express solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran."

ARMY, GENDARMERIE CLASH WITH ARMED GROUPS IN KHARMAST

LD101156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday evening, a clash occurred between, on the one hand, Muslim groups [as heard] and the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and on the other hand, a group of illegal armed individuals, in the villages (Kaskarud) and (Hovítan) and the region of Kharmast. During this clash, at least four of the bandits were killed and three were wounded. Three of the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga were also wounded in the clash, but their condition is satisfactory.

Also, yesterday an army vehicle was attacked on its way from Nagadeh to Oshnaviyeh, by bandits and illegal armed gangs. The army personnel defended themselves bravely and valiantly but two privates gained the exalted ranks of martyrdom and five of the passengers of the army vehicle were also taken hostage. (Mojtaba Naseri), political deputy of the governor general of western Azarbayjan, confirmed these reports and said that the army (?group), which was attacked in a cowardly fasion by the assailant gangs, was carrying flour to the military forces of the Islamic Republic.

Meanwhile, the office of the governor general of western Azarbayjan today announced that, following the relentless effort and (?control) of the operational units stationed in (Khouy), 72 illegal weapons were collected in that region. The collected weapons include 4 Brno guns, 22 revolvers and 56 hunting rifles. Efforts to collect all the illegal weapons in various regions of western Azarbayjan Province are continuing.

KHUZESTAN MOBILIZATION ORGANIZATION PLACED ON ALERT

GF071355 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] In an announcement to all brothers and sisters who have received training, the headquarters for the mobilization of the oppressed in Khuzestan has declared:

Due to the sensitivity of the situation in Khuzestan, an alert has been declared to place all units in a state of combat readiness. The announcement asks all trained brothers to act in accordance with their religious duties and contact the Islamic society of the 92d Armored Division in Ahvaz. They should bring their training certificates or contact the mobilization headquarters in other cities throughout the province.